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# ***Daily Report***

# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS- AFR- 90-186  
Tuesday  
25 September 1990

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-90-186

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25 September 1990

NOTICE TO READERS: An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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**OAU Refugee Commission 'Khartoum Declaration'**

EA2409115290 Khartoum SUNA in English 1016 GMT  
24 Sep 90

[Text] Khartoum 24th September (SUNA)—The 17th extraordinary session of the OAU Commission of Fifteen on Refugees wound up here yesterday and issued the Khartoum Declaration on African refugee crisis. The closing session of the two-day meeting was addressed by the minister of relief displaced [title as received], Peter Orat, who thanked the commission for choosing Khartoum as a venue for its session. The minister urged the African media to expose fully the magnitude of refugee problems in Africa. "I hope Africa will talk one language" in international forums on the refugee problem, Orat said.

The Khartoum Declaration explained that the problem of refugees in Africa has reached "an unmanageable proportion". Of the world total refugee population of 15 million, Africa has a share of five million, the declaration said. "The alarming refugee population is rapidly increasing at a time when the continent is faced with serious problems of economic recovery, compounded by reduction of external resources", the declaration stressed.

**Nigerian, Angolan, Senegalese Press Reviewed**

AB2109223890 Dakar PANA in English 1714 GMT  
21 Sep 90

[Excerpts] Dakar, 21 Sept. (ANGOP/KNA/MENA/PANA)—The death of President Samuel Doe of Liberia, the continued killings in South Africa, Zaire President Mobutu's mediation role in Angola and the Gulf crisis were the subjects of editorial comment in at least six African daily newspapers.

On Wednesday, the Nigerian independent daily, the GUARDIAN, in an editorial entitled Doe's Death, observed that the tragedy of Liberia is that Doe's removal from the scene, which had long been sought by all the parties as a necessary condition for a political settlement had, by his manner of removal, deepened the confusion instead of bring a resolution nearer.

Few will shed tears for Doe, the manner of his death being poetic justice, the paper continued, adding that the tragedy of leaders such as Doe is that in the crash of their ambitions, they bring their societies down with them. The bloody chaos of his rule, and which framed the circumstances of his death, are a telling reminder of how fragile our nations remain. The GUARDIAN concluded by saying that an appreciation of this fact imposed an added obligation on our leaderships to display far more sense of responsibility and concern for justice and societal well-being than seemed to inform their rule. [passage omitted]

The Angolan daily, JORNAL DE ANGOLA, has rejected what it described as the will expressed by Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko to mediate, again, in the talks between the Angolan Government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. In an editorial Tuesday, under the title Mediacao De Novo? Non, Merci (Mediation Again? No, Thank You), the paper denounced the doubtful role played by Mobutu in implementing the Gbadolite accords and his support for UNITA rebels. If there is a mediation role to be asked of Zaire and Mobutu, it should be one of closing its borders to banditry against a neighboring country, and also leaving Angolans to solve their own problems, it said. Also, it denounced what it called persisting foreign interference in Angola's internal peace process namely, the approval of more US assistance to UNITA which, the paper said, has stepped up its attacks in northern Angola.

The Egyptian newspaper, AL-AHRAM, Wednesday commented on the Iraqi attacks on Western and Arab embassies in Kuwait, saying Iraqi President, Saddam Husayn's hobby was to bite the hand that feeds him. It was referring to the storming of the French ambassador's residence and the arrest of some of his staff. France, the paper said, was Iraq's biggest arms supplier during the war with Iran.

The only Senegalese daily LE SOLEIL, commented on Gabon's first legislative elections in two decades, held Sunday. The paper noted that instituting a pluralist democracy is a dreaded challenge in the world at large. In countries of the South, it said, the lack of resources and experience (of instituting democratic elections) complicates the task of the authorities, political parties and ordinary folk, who are the most ardent supporters of democracy. It added: Despite the violence of the electoral campaign, the evidence is that democracy is on the rise. It just needs better management.

The paper said that those regimes which have been touched by the winds of pluralist democracy, this year, should be congratulated, including African military regimes and one-party states which first kicked up this democratic whirlwind. It noted that the heads of state who most vehemently resisted pluralist democracy were the ones to first call for it because of the demands from their citizens. That explains, also, the greatest difficulty faced by states such as Ivory Coast, Zaire and Gabon in developing the democratic experience.

Talking about the exercise of state power, it said: State authority should be exercised with respect for human rights and civil liberties. Those in power should avoid insensitivity and opponents should avoid maximalist tendencies. In this context, it said, the legislative elections in Gabon constitute a major test to the future of the state.

**Cameroon****Angolan Envoy Meets Biya, Reviews Negotiations***AB2109163890 Yaounde Domestic Service in French  
1900 GMT 20 Sep 90*

[Text] His Excellency Bernardo Mbala Dombele, Angolan ambassador to Cameroon, was received this morning at the Unity Palace by President Paul Biya. The Angolan diplomat delivered a message from his head of state to President Paul Biya. The message was on the current discussions in Portugal between Jonas Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA], the ruling party in Luanda. For Mr. Bernardo Mbala Dombele, there is still hope, despite difficulties at the negotiations:

[Begin Dombele recording] I was received by His Excellency Paul Biya. As you know, relations between Angola and Cameroon are very good and as such, it is important to inform Cameroon, especially President Paul Biya, about the present situation in Angola. As you know, direct negotiations are currently going on in Portugal between the Angolan Government and UNITA. President Eduardo dos Santos has therefore sent me to inform his brother and friend about the current situation.

We in the Angolan Government think that things will be all right. As you know, the military hostilities are still going on in the country, but we are confident, the government is confident, and therefore the people are determined to forge ahead in order to find a lasting and peaceful solution to the conflict. [end recording]

**Chad****Radio Comments on Reaction to Gulf, Aozou Crises***AB2309214090 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French  
1900 GMT 21 Sep 90*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Senegal and Niger have decided to send some troops of their armed forces to Saudi Arabia. Indeed, this Senegalese and Niger presence is purely symbolic when compared to the Western armadas and the (?strike) forces of some Arab powers engaged in the dreadful conflict against Iraq. However, this should be seen as an honor for all of black Africa, if, as it should normally be, it were aimed at marking the great debates of our common universe with our participation and stand.

(?But) unfortunately for us, small countries and under-developed people have been victims for years of all sorts of (?unpunished) aggressions. (?No country), whatever explanations (?given for its military presence there) [words indistinct] cannot claim in any case that it is first of all to restore Kuwait's sovereignty. Only strategic and economic interests are of primary importance in this

(immoral) world based on mercantilism and are likely to prompt the present extraordinary reaction. [passage indistinct]

Why has the world sprung out so rapidly, unanimously, and efficiently to preserve the borders of a country (?for) some barrels of black gold, while this same world has quietly allowed Libya to occupy Chad's Aozou Region? The debate may not be at this level, but by advocating a negotiated political solution to (?major problems) [words indistinct] of this crisis involving all its close friends? True friendship sometimes demands that we should transcend [word indistinct] contradictory scuffles, doesn't it?

**Equatorial Guinea****Cabinet Establishes Human Rights Commission***AB2409131490 Paris AFP in English 1251 GMT  
24 Sep 90*

[Text] Malabo, Sept 24 (AFP)—A human rights commission has been formed in Equatorial Guinea to publicize the government's measures in that sector, the authorities said here Monday after a cabinet meeting. Citing the release of political detainees and the closure of some jails, a government statement said it was regrettable how little the outside world knew about such moves.

The new panel would be independent and would arbitrate between the government and the people, operating through parliament, the cabinet decided. There was no indication how members would be chosen. Its formation comes after an Amnesty International report said that since 1988 about 100 prisoners and political opponents of the regime has been tortured, with at least six dying.

**Zaire****Foreign Minister Denies Negotiating With Belgium***EA2109203690 Lubumbashi Domestic Service  
in French 0430 GMT 21 Sep 90*

[Text] Mr. Mushobekwa Kalimba Wa Katana, Zairian minister of foreign affairs, in a denial of Belgian press reports, has informed the Zairian public that negotiations have never taken place between Zaire and Belgium since last (?March), when relations were frozen between the two countries.

The Zairian minister regrets that minister interpretations have been made by the Belgian side concerning talks that he held incidentally on board a plane with his Belgian counterpart. He also formally denies that he held negotiations with the person that he was speaking to on aspects of the current crisis, which, we recall, resulted in the Belgian Government unilaterally breaking cooperation agreements with Zaire.

### Teachers on Strike; Ties With Belgium Clarified

AB2409124090 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French  
0730 GMT 22 Sep 90

[Text] Teachers in Kinshasa's secondary and primary schools are again on strike. This time, they have decided to toughen their position. In another development, the Zairian foreign minister has announced that Zaire is not undertaking any negotiations with Belgium. Over to you, Monguendji Monsonda.

[Monsonda] The showdown between the Zairian Government and the striking teachers continues. The Kinshasa secondary and primary school teachers, have decided to toughen their position and carry their deal through. They are demanding substantial wage increases. But the Zairian leaders, through the voice of Education Minister Koli Elonge Motukoa have said that they have already made enormous financial sacrifices in favor of teachers. That is good, but not enough, the teachers reply. They are determined to continue their strike if the authorities in Kinshasa do not meet their demands. The showdown has fully begun between the Zairian Government and the teachers, but it is the students and pupils who will bear the brunt of it. In Kinshasa, there are increasing reports on the possibility of the school year becoming an invalid one.

In another development, Zairian Foreign Minister Mushobekwa Kalimba Wa Katana has clarified relations between Kinshasa and Brussels. The Zairian foreign minister said the two capitals had not started any negotiations to resume dialogue. It may be recalled that relations between Kinshasa and Brussels deteriorated again following the massacre at the Lubumbashi University campus by Zairian soldiers. Belgium asked for a thorough investigation into this affair. Brussels even decided to freeze its financial aid to Kinshasa. In retaliation, the Zairian Government expelled all Belgian technical assistants.

### Opposition Leader Urges National Conference

AB2209153090 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French  
1830 GMT 20 Sep 90

[Text] Debates on the political future of Zaire continue to rage. There are increasing criticisms among exiled opposition members, who accuse Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko of planning to establish a democratic system cut to

his taste and style. They speak of a deadlock in the dialogue aimed at advancing the democratic process. That is the feeling within the African Socialist Party led by Dr. (Djibe Ngoy), who has proclaimed his candidacy for the upcoming presidential elections. Jean Valere Mbinamanza has interviewed Dr. (Ngoy):

[Begin recording] [(Ngoy)] Many things have been said, but nothing concrete has been achieved so far.

[Mbinamanza] And yet, President Mobutu has promised to establish a multiparty system in Zaire—is that not a call for dialogue?

[(Ngoy)] Dialogue is impossible in Zaire because, in his multiparty platform, the president wants to encourage creation of satellite parties dependent on the former state party [words indistinct] the three parties to be recognized officially in the wake of the primary elections of December 1990.

[Mbinamanza] In view of this situation, what solution do you, Dr. (Ngoy), offer to break the deadlock and bring about such a dialogue between the opposition parties, which according to you were not consulted about President Mobutu's initiative, and the ruling party?

[(Ngoy)] First of all, we want a general meeting of all other opposition parties in order to lay down conditions for a national conference. In fact, we have understood the dilemma of the regime, especially of the president. He fears a national conference because he believes that it will be used as a forum to put him on trial. We respect the head of state's tenure, which will end on 5 December 1991.

[Mbinamanza] Dr. (Ngoy), how do you think the national conference will be held?

[(Ngoy)] Such a conference should enable us to propose a transitional government to the head of state. We have clearly told the head of state, and we wish to reiterate this to all other opposition parties, that the president should not fear a national conference. We will do our best to avoid the conference being turned into a forum for settling old scores or a tribunal to try President Mobutu and his regime. We would like such a conference to result in a social charter on the basis of which the institutions will function during the transitional period. [end recording]

**Djibouti****Foreign Minister Calls For Iraqi Withdrawal***EA2309220190 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali  
1700 GMT 23 Sep 90*

[Text] Mr. Moumin Bahdon Farah, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, has once again stated Djibouti's position on the Gulf crisis, which he said was based on the resolutions of the Arab League and the UN Security Council. He said that to avoid conflict in the Gulf, Djibouti believed that Iraq should withdraw from Kuwait and allow the departure of foreigners held in Baghdad and Kuwait. The minister, who was meeting Arab diplomats based in Djibouti this morning, confirmed the stance taken by the president of Djibouti on the Gulf crisis and said the Republic of Djibouti reiterated its opposition to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and the use of force in solving the crisis. He called for the unconditional withdrawal of Iraq from Kuwait.

On finding a solution to the serious crisis in the Gulf, the minister said Djibouti believed in and would work for a peaceful solution by Arabs. He said that in keeping with diplomatic rules pertaining in the country, the Government of Djibouti appealed to diplomats in the country to respect the government's action on the crisis. The minister pointed out that the government was opposed to action that might harm Djibouti people's [word indistinct] and the stability of the country.

**Ethiopia****Saudi Embassy Expresses Appreciation for Support***EA2309090890 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring  
Countries 1530 GMT 22 Sep 90*

[Excerpt] The embassy of Saudi Arabia in Addis Ababa expressed appreciation today to the Ethiopian Government for being one of the first few to condemn the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and to stand solidly behind the people of Kuwait. In a statement issued marking the country's national day which will be observed tomorrow, the embassy said by positively confirming UN resolutions on the issue and undertaking to comply with them, Ethiopia has proved to be really a friend in need.

The embassy made particular note of the fact that Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam is following up the matter personally and showing personal interest so that peace and security could prevail in the area. The stand by President Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian Government and people, and the message of solidarity sent by the president to King Fahd, the statement said, were appreciated by the Saudis and will undoubtedly contribute to the further strengthening of the historical relationships between the two countries. [passage omitted]

**EPRDF Official on Dergue's 'Declaration of War'***EA2209112290 (Clandestine) Voice of the Ethiopian  
People for Peace, Democracy, and Freedom in Amharic  
0400 GMT 20 Sep 90*

["Part I" of interview with Comrade Tamrat Layne, secretary general of the Ethiopian People's Democratic Movement and member of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front Executive Committee on current political and military developments by unidentified correspondent; date, place not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] Comrade Tamrat, the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF] member organizations recently held a joint meeting and issued a statement to the Ethiopian masses. What necessitated this meeting at this time?

[Tamrat] As you say, our joint meeting was held in our liberated areas from 23 to 29 August 1990. In February and March 1990, our joint meeting examined the prevailing situation and mapped out the necessary plans and programs. However, during the last six months, events have been moving rapidly. During this time the Dergue has (?impeded) peace efforts and [word indistinct] opened up war on some fronts in an attempt to defeat us and change the total situation, but it did not succeed. Recently the Dergue issued a declaration of war through its shengo [assembly] and is now preparing for a fresh war. Moves toward a peaceful solution to Ethiopian problems, which were initiated by various groups and forces, were also widely discussed during this period.

New developments are being witnessed in this regard. Because of the activities of various forces and especially the EPRDF's peaceful democratic transition program, the prospects for a peaceful solution have become clearer than before. At the same time, some forces have not been willing to coordinate their struggle with the EPRDF peacefully and democratically, even though they are involved in a common struggle. Meanwhile, the anti-peace forces are mapping out their antipeace strategies. They are blocking the path to peace and pushing developments into a more complex and conflicting situation.

While the general outlook looks like this, the EPRDF and [word indistinct] have used the last six months to map out a strategy through which the struggle can progress rapidly and become stronger because of conducive popular and organizational factors in our favor. As a result, we are now in a situation where we should make maximum use of the prevailing favorable situation.

Our recent joint meeting discussed these and other related political, military, and diplomatic matters. We met because we needed to assess these matters and other current changes and to map out an appropriate strategy relevant to current developments. We are experiencing a time when the path to struggle needs continuous checks. [passage omitted]



[Reporter] The Dergue, in its recent shengo meeting, declared war on the EPRDF. In his [revolutionary anniversary] address to the nation, the Dergue president, Mengistu Haile Mariam, stated that the war will continue. He said that the war is being waged for unity and peace. How did the joint meeting assess this declaration of war? Can it really bring the claimed unity and peace? What is the EPRDF's response?

[Tamrat] The Dergue's current declaration of war is no different from previous declarations which turned the country into a battlefield. The last 16 years of Dergue history clearly indicate that the Dergue and war are inseparable. Since it came to power, the Dergue has been issuing declarations that deprive the Ethiopian people of their democratic and human rights. It has always been looking for wars. [passage omitted]

In the current mobilization, forces which are not fit to fight are being deployed at the front. Elderly people who are 80 years old are forced to go to the war front, and those incapacitated by other wars have also been called up. [passage omitted]

(?The current declaration of war) has been (?forced) on us, as in the past, without our desire. We have never wanted war, and we have never started any of them. We have made every effort to avoid war. As may be understood and accepted by any rational human being, we have asked the people to decide which party they want to accept. The decision must be theirs. Our views have always been based on this. War was declared on us despite these basic views we put forward.

However, we cannot sit and wait. We cannot sit and wait for the Dergue to attack us under the pretext of destroying the Weyane [Tigre People's Liberation Front] and bandits. Under such circumstances we will have no choice but to fight. We shall be (?victorious) like before. Moreover, since this is a war declared on us after our repeated efforts for peace, it will be a (?decisive) alternative to bring about peace.

## Kenya

### President Calls For Patriotism, Criticizes Press

EA2209082490 Nairobi Domestic Service in English  
1600 GMT 21 Sep 90

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today reiterated that KANU [Kenya African National Union] will not be hijacked by some misguided people who, he said, were bent on making the ruling party waver from its goals and objectives. The president said some people were calling for a convention on the Kenya we want and stressed that Kenya did not ape what other countries did. He told such people to contest for party posts in their respective districts and, when elected, they can make their recommendations to the party through the proper forums. President Moi was addressing the

nation this afternoon from the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport on arrival from a very successful four-day state visit to South Korea.

President Moi once again called on Kenyans to be patriotic and expressed disappointment over the lack of patriotism by some sections of the Kenyan press, especially the DAILY NATION and STANDARD newspapers. He said those newspapers, instead of portraying a good image of the country, were publishing stories that ridiculed Kenya to the outside world.

President Moi similarly expressed concern over some lawyers who tarnish the image of the country by making unwarranted attacks on the government. President Moi said everyone must realize that there was need to foster peace, stability, and development for this country for the benefit of the present and future generations. He said some leaders, instead of helping wananchi [citizens], had betrayed their positions and were misleading them. He added such leaders had made lies and lip service the order of the day. He called for discipline in the country, particularly in the public service, noting that misuse of office will be dealt with accordingly.

The president said permanent secretaries and the accounting officers in their respective ministries will be held responsible for any misuse of public funds. He therefore called on them to be strict with a view to stamping out not only misuse of public funds and inefficiency but also corruption. Observing that all available resources must be utilized for the development of the country, President Moi noted a country like South Korea is a shining example. He said South Korea had been able to achieve a lot in development because of hard work, patriotism, and discipline. [passage omitted]

### Moi Discusses Report on Former Minister's Death

EA2209132490 Nairobi KNA in English 1012 GMT  
22 Sep 90

["Press Release" from Kenya President Daniel arap Moi concerning the report on the death of former Foreign Minister Robert Ouko; issued on 22 September in Nairobi]

[Text] Nairobi 22 September (KNA)—When the death occurred of my then Foreign Minister Dr. Robert Ouko, I assured wananchi [citizens] that my government will exercise its best endeavour to investigate the incident. Accordingly, my government requested the British Government through the Scotland Yard to assist the Kenya police in investigating the events leading to the death of the minister.

Concern has been expressed by the attorney general on the inability of Superintendent Troon, who was leading the investigation team, to come and present the report as is customary. My government is concerned that the issue should be determined in the most efficacious manner. Accordingly, I have today directed the attorney general

to make immediate arrangements to receive the report either from Superintendent Troon if he presents himself or, alternatively, that steps be taken to receive the report in a manner which is mutually acceptable. It is my expectation that the report will be examined in due course and appropriate legal steps be invoked.

#### Attorney General Receives Report

EA2409173890 Nairobi KNA in English 1245 GMT 24 Sep 90

[Text] Nairobi, 24 September—The eagerly-awaited report on the death of a former minister for foreign affairs Dr Robert Ouko was today officially handed over to the Kenya Government by the new Scotland Yard's detective superintendent John Troon.

Receiving the lengthy report [words indistinct] completely sealed with a polythene paper marked "data copy, military police (M.P.)" in his office today, the attorney-general, Justice Mathew Guy Muli, said that the report would not be made public since it was compiled through efforts of the Kenya and Scotland Yard police investigations, and "police investigations are never publicised", he added. He said that action will be taken after a serious study on the report and any matters arising as a result of the report would be dealt with internally.

Justice Muli said that he was glad to receive the report which he said would dispel conflicting statements and speculations over the hoarding of the report and why it was taking too long to be accepted by the government.

Thanking Supt [superintendent] Troon for agreeing to investigate the death of Ouko on request by the Kenya Government, Justice Muli noted that the compilation of the report was taking a prolonged one adding that it was due to the cordial relationship Kenya and Britain that enabled the completion of the report. [sentence as received]

Supt Troon could not answer any questions hurled [as received] at him by both local and international journalists, saying that the report was already with the Kenya Government and that it was only the attorney-general who had the mandate to comment. Last weekend, President Moi directed the attorney-general to expedite receipt of the report on the February murder of Dr Robert Ouko.

Present during the presentation were the commissioner of police, Mr Philip Kilonzo, the director of CID [Criminal Investigation Department], Mr Noah Arap Too, the deputy public prosecutor, Mr Bernard Chunga, the solicitor-general, Mr Benjamin Kubo, and Mr Francois Gordon, the first secretary, British High Commission in Kenya.

#### Further on Presentation, Remarks

EA2509095690 Nairobi KTN Television Service in English 1800 GMT 24 Sep 90

[Text] The government today received the final report on the death of foreign affairs minister, Dr. Robert Ouko. The report was presented to the attorney general, Justice Matthew Muli, by Detective Superintendent John Troon. The British detective led the team of Scotland Yard detectives investigating the death of Robert Ouko last February, and attorney general ruled out the possibility of the government publishing the Ouko report but gave the assurance that action will be taken after a careful study of its content.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] After nearly eight months of waiting and anxiety, amid three weeks of fierce controversies over the mode of delivery of the Ouko report, the investigating officer, Supt. John Troon, marched into the attorney general's chambers this morning to deliver the Ouko Report.

[Troon] I present you the report, sir. [passage indistinct]

[Muli] Thank you very much, Supt. John Troon. And we are very indebted to you, and say thank you very much.

[Troon] Thank you, sir.

[Muli] This is the report on the joint police investigation—Scotland Yard, jointly with the Kenya Government—to investigate, the circumstances of the disappearance and subsequent death of Robert Ouko. Investigative reports on investigation [word indistinct] been reported, investigation of a report culminating from investigations. It cannot be made public. It cannot. For 30 years I have been in the legal profession. I have never heard a police report being published, to the press or to the public.

[Reporter] Mr. Attorney General, now that Supt. [superintendent] Troon is around, can you perhaps, for the purpose of clarity, explain to us why you were insisting on him to deliver the report in the first place?

[Muli] Now, look here, bwana [Mr.] pressman, Supt. Troon is a senior officer who was entrusted with...[changes thought] to lead the investigation jointly with the Kenya police. Surely you will agree that in normal circumstances there would be nothing really to report except to send, the files from the commissioner of police [words indistinct]. [end recording]

#### UK Parliamentarians Support One-Party System

EA1509130290 Nairobi KTN Television Service in English 0500 GMT 15 Sep 90

[From the press review]

[Text] The KENYA TIMES highlights the support given to Kenya's one-party system of government by five British members of Parliament who were visiting the country. According to the paper, the MP's said they are

convinced that democracy is alive in Kenya. Similar reports carried by the STANDARD and DAILY NATION say the British legislators expressed optimism that recommendations soon to be made by the KANU [Kenya African National Union] review committee would further enhance the country's social and political future.

#### **Trade Delegation Returns From Tanzania Visit**

EA2309125690 Nairobi KNA in English 1250 GMT  
22 Sep 90

[Text] Nairobi 22 September (KNA)—A Kenyan trade mission sent to Tanzania by the Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry has returned with huge orders for Kenyan goods. Although the delegation has yet to compile its report, Mr. M. L. Pindolia, who led the delegation, revealed on arrival on Friday (21 September) that the mission had been a total success. According to a press release from the Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the team was received at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport by the chairman of the chamber's exports promotion committee, Mr. Kainga Kangau and the chief executive, Mr. Charles Gathurima.

Members of the delegation said Kenya's industrial goods were in great demand in Tanzania. These include building and construction materials, hardware, petroleum products, farm inputs, medicaments, auto accessories and spares, books and other school equipment, and packaging materials, among others. Tanzania is in the process of rehabilitating its industrial sector through foreign assistance. Meanwhile, she will depend heavily on imports. Kenya has a regional and economic advantage to provide these imports, the release said.

The delegation was accorded a big welcome by their Tanzanian counterparts and high-ranking officials of the government. The team clinched business deals in Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar.

#### **'Clandestine Movement' Member Sentenced to Prison**

EA2209080690 Nairobi Domestic Service in English  
1600 GMT 21 Sep 90

[Text] A younger brother to self-exiled former MP for Nakuru North, Mr. Koigi wa Wamwere, was today sentenced to four years imprisonment for being a member of a clandestine movement called the Kenya Patriotic Front. The accused, Charles Kiria Wamwere, admitted that between the 1st of October 1987 and the 10th of this month he was a member of the unlawful underground movement.

Prosecuting, a senior state counsel Mr. Philip Murgor told the chief magistrate, Mr. Omondi Tunya, that the accused was recruited into the movement by his cousin, Mr. (Kuria Murimi), in 1980 at Nakuru. The court further heard that the accused left Kenya unlawfully to a neighboring country in 1988 where he underwent an

intensive training in guerrilla warfare and returned home this year to further the objectives of the movement.

Mr. Murgor informed the court that the accused was arrested on the 10th of this month at the house of David Mukaru Ng'ang'a [founder of Kenya National Democratic Alliance in exile in Sweden since April 1990] in Murang'a where he had been staying posing as a servant. The accused, who was sweating profusely, told the chief magistrate that he had nothing to say in mitigation.

#### **Students, Police Clash; University Ordered Closed**

AB1809091690 Paris AFP in English 0726 GMT  
18 Sep 90

[Text] Nairobi, Sept 18 (AFP)—Kenyan authorities have closed a university after hundreds of students and police fought pitched battles, injuring at least eight people in the second campus riot this year, press reports said. Students protesting that the Grade Point Average assessment method was unfair gathered outside the administration block Monday at Egerton University in Nakuru, 80 kilometres (50 miles) north-west of here.

They demanded to put their grievances to Vice-Chancellor Richard Musangi, and violence flared when riot police arrived. At least seven students and a policeman were injured as students rampaged through the campus, smashing windows and hurling stones at police, who used tear gas and fired in the air. Riot police with clubs and shields chased some students across Njoro river on the western edge of the campus. Five students were arrested.

The protesters were boycotting classes to press demands for new examination procedures which would force fewer students to repeat classes. In May three students and four policemen were injured in riots at Egerton sparked by students demands for better conditions. Some faculty members were later charged with inciting students to riot.

### **Somalia**

#### **Police Arrest 95 Youths in Mogadishu Area**

EA1909201490 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali  
1400 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Excerpt] A statement issued today by the police commander of Banaadir region [Mogadishu and its surroundings] says that 95 youths have been netted in a joint swoop by security forces in the region. The youths have been causing disturbances in the capital city. The statement added that after investigations are complete, if these youths are found to be guilty of the crimes, then the security committee will commit them to rehabilitation jails so as to make them learn good conduct. The community will thus be relieved of the insecurity. [passage omitted]



**'Armed Bandits' Attack Mogadishu Prison***EA2309215490 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali  
1850 GMT 23 Sep 90*

[Excerpt] A report we have received from the Somali police force says a group of six armed bandits last night attacked the prison in (Korean) District [in Mogadishu] and killed two non-commissioned officers of the prison guards following an exchange of fire. [passage omitted]

**Uganda****Museveni, Nigeria's Babangida Open Kampala Talks***EA2209083690 Kampala Domestic Service in English  
1000 GMT 21 Sep 90*

[Text] Talks on strengthening relations between Uganda and Nigeria have been officially opened by the heads of state of the two countries in Kampala. In his speech, President Museveni again commended the efforts being made by President Babangida's government toward democratization in Nigeria and to strengthen pan-Africanism. He said that since the government of General Obasanjo, Nigeria has been taking a leading role in supporting the struggle of liberation in Africa, citing the role played by Nigeria in the Angolan crisis in 1975. He expressed appreciation to President Babangida for continuing with tradition of pro-Africa Nigerian governments.

President Babangida, who is now in Uganda on a three-day state visit to Uganda, said his visit brings the two countries an opportunity to bring about mutual cooperation and understanding. He said his government appreciates the efforts being made by the National Resistance Movement government to revive the economy and to give a clear sense of direction to the country. He expressed appreciation to President Museveni for having accepted the chairmanship of the OAU, adding that his wide experience will benefit the organization.

The talks between the two delegations will consider agreements on trade; on cultural, educational and social cooperation; on scientific, economic, and technical cooperation; and on promotion of joint ventures. The two delegations will also discuss the setting up of a Uganda-Nigeria joint permanent commission. The heads of state proposed that once a joint permanent commission is set up, it should have a permanent secretariat in each of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and the secretariat should have a full-time staff specifically charged with implementing the decisions of the commission.

After opening the talks, the two heads of state proceeded to Jinja [100 km east of Kampala] to visit some of the industrial complexes there.

**Army Mounts Offensive Against UPA Rebels***AB2409220390 London BBC World Service in English  
1830 GMT 21 Sep 90*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] All this year, the Ugandan National Resistance Army, NRA, has been mounting repeated offensives against UPA [Ugandan People's Army] rebels in the east of the country. It has gone to great lengths to crush the rebels, even clearing whole districts of civilians to give the army a free run against the UPA guerrillas. But still, the conflict goes on. And now, according to the NEW VISION newspaper, yet another offensive is being mounted around the town of Soroti. From Kampala, (Epejorlor Julue) telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] According to the NEW VISION newspaper, a total of 26 members of the Ugandan People's Army have been killed in the past two weeks in a new NRA offensive against rebels in Serere and (Kesulu) Counties in Soroti District. The report, carried today, said that 13 rebels were killed in Komolo village, 60 km southeast of Soroti town. It is said that one home-made gun and 43 rounds of ammunition were also recovered.

The paper said that NRA operations were carried out by the 38th Battalion based in Serere County. It quoted the NRA commander in the area, Captain Mogoedi, as saying 12 rebels have been killed in some areas of Kisulu County. He however regretted that one of the most wanted rebels, identified only as Okanya, had escaped the NRA charge. He said one rebel had earlier been killed and 33 rounds of ammunition recovered in (Katata) Subcounty. The NEW VISION also reported that two NRA soldiers were stabbed to death by unknown assailants on the night of the 9th of September. The soldiers were guarding NRA food stores in Soroti town.

Meanwhile, traveling on roads leading to Karamoja Region continues to be dangerous. The Catholic vicar general of Moroti Diocese, the Reverend Father Owora, and three others escaped unhurt after their vehicle was ambushed last Sunday. [end recording]

**De Klerk Scores 'Diplomatic Breakthrough' in U.S.**

*MB2509052690 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0231 GMT 25 Sep 90*

[By Pierre Claassen]

[Excerpt] Washington Sept 25 SAPA—South African [SA] President F.W. de Klerk enters his final day of talks with American leaders in Washington on Tuesday after having scored a major diplomatic breakthrough on the sanctions front at the White House. His three-day working visit to the U.S. capital, but in particular to President George Bush, has already exceeded all expectations, the SA minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said.

On Tuesday, President de Klerk hopes to consolidate on President Bush's recognition of "irreversible change" in South Africa and the implications that finding holds for the anti-sanctions lobby. Although he has stressed that he did not come to lobby against sanctions, Mr Bush's repeated referral to the irreversibility of the process of change and Mr de Klerk's direction has now fixed heated media and political attention on the sanctions issue.

The visit to an exceptionally busy President Bush has, according to seasoned journalists, drawn above average interest, particularly under the cloud of the Gulf crisis. Mr Bush's remarks have had an electrifying effect on the American media and foreign journalists have seen them as having gone way ahead of his European allies.

At a White House press conference, they were interpreted as having given a clear lead to the European Community and the Commonwealth, which are not burdened by sanctions legislation such as the Comprehensive Anti-apartheid Act. The comments were also seen as having given notice to Congress that President Bush will seek the earliest possible opportunity to modify or lift sanctions against South Africa.

The positive response from President Bush, saying the U.S. now had to come to the assistance of the emerging new South Africa, is likely to be driven home in the final flurry of talks President de Klerk is to have with legislators. [passage omitted]

**Botha Praises De Klerk Visit, Bush Stance**

*MB2509070590 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0050 GMT 25 Sep 90*

[By Pierre Claassen]

[Text] Washington Sept 25 SAPA—President George Bush's statements on South Africa would undoubtedly have an important impact on other governments, the SA [South African] minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said on Monday [24 September].

Addressing a press conference at a downtown hotel in Washington, Mr Botha said he was very pleased that President Bush had recognised the irreversibility of the

process of reform in South Africa and that he had referred to it twice in his statement on the south lawn of the White House.

In an interview after the press conference, the foreign affairs minister said President Bush's historic "irreversibility of change" statement would necessarily have an important effect on governments not encumbered with sanctions legislation preventing them to "do what they must do".

Asked for his reaction to the talks between the two leaders, Mr Botha responded: "Beyond all expectations." He had expected, judging by recent statements of Mr Bush and from messages received from the secretary of state, Mr James Baker, that the South African president would be cordially received.

"But, the manner in which President Bush received President de Klerk has actually surpassed our expectations.

"The isolation of South Africa has come to an end. We are beyond the point where we are not welcome anymore."

President Bush's summary of the talks with Mr de Klerk exceeded all expectations, he stressed.

"This was especially with the underlining of the irreversibility of the process of change. It is a most important point for us which will bring about extremely good results, psychologically speaking—also the fact that President Bush said he did not want to see the goal posts (on the lifting of sanctions) moved.

"Over the years, we have had the constant concern that each time we wish to score a goal, the posts are moved, and you have to try all over again to get as close as possible to the new goals," said Mr Botha.

"The whole atmosphere, the spirit, that prevailed at the lunch, at the discussions also with Secretary Baker and later with (Treasury) Secretary (Nicholas) Brady, the general reception and questions we had from the press...if I had to think back 14 years ago when I was ambassador here, it bears no comparisons."

The diplomatic road was open for South Africa and President Bush had opened it even more by accepting the direction of President de Klerk was irreversible, he said.

**De Klerk Interviewed on Relations With Mandela**

*MB2409170690 London BBC World Service in English  
1515 GMT 24 Sep 90*

[From the "Focus On Africa" program]

[Text] President F. W. de Klerk is in the United States, the first South African [as heard] to visit the country in 45 years, breaking the international ostracism brought about by the policy of apartheid. But this year there have been big reforms.

The South African Government is in the midst of ground-breaking talks with the ANC [African National Congress], and President De Klerk and the ANC's deputy leader, Nelson Mandela, seem to have struck up a good personal rapport, though last week it went through a sticky patch when Nelson Mandela reacted angrily to government plans to crack down hard on the violence in the townships with its Iron Fist campaign. Mr. Mandela rejected it, and said it threatened the whole peace process.

Jonathan Dimpleby asked President De Klerk what he thought of Nelson Mandela's reaction to Iron Fist.

[Begin recording] [De Klerk] I was somewhat disappointed. He's been urging us to use our forces to the full. He's been very critical of us not doing enough, and (I found) it somewhat strange.

[Dimpleby] What is your relationship with him?

[De Klerk] Basically a sound one. There is mutual respect. There is an openness. There is no reticence when we talk to each other. I find that I can speak my mind freely, that he is not overly sensitive to criticism, and I think he finds the same in me, with the result that our discussions are frank, basically friendly, and task-orientated.

We talk regularly, also telephonically, and it is a sound relationship based on mutual respect and recognition that we live in a momentous time in our history, and that much depends upon the leadership.

[Dimpleby] Have you found him, as some observers have, inconsistent in his approach to you and to the subject of talks?

[De Klerk] I have thus far refrained from analysing our discussions too much, and I'd rather prefer, when I have criticism against him, to tell him myself, and not to address such criticism through the media. We have that sort of relationship.

I have respect for his intellect, he is a very interesting man. He is a lawyer, as I am, and I think that may be why we get along so well. So I would prefer to continue telling him myself when I have (serious) criticism, and not attacking him through the press.

[Dimpleby] Have you been right, during recent months, to draw attention to such an extent to your relationship with Mandela, to government and the ANC, to the exclusion of others?

[De Klerk] I think that the perception that that has been the case rests upon a lack of understanding of why this was. We had to have this concentrated effort over months of dialogue with the ANC, because the ANC from their side said before they could become part of negotiation there were stumbling blocks. We from our side said that there was the stumbling block of the need

for us to be convinced of the ANC's absolute commitment to peaceful solutions through peaceful negotiation. [end recording]

### Further on Relations

MB2509063290 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2302 GMT 24 Sep 90

[Text] London Sept 24 SAPA—President F.W. de Klerk said on a British television programme on Monday [24 September] night he did not think the time had arrived to "bang" together the heads of ANC [African National Congress] leader Nelson Mandela and Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi, and force them to meet for talks. He was responding to questions from David Dimpleby, of the BBC's Panorama programme, in an interview recorded before he left for the United States.

Mr de Klerk reiterated he had been working towards the right atmosphere for a meeting between them and he would continue doing so. "As for banging their heads together...I don't think the time has arrived for that." The township violence was definitely a negative factor in the movement towards negotiations, but the government would continue to take strong steps to stop this.

Mr de Klerk said the fabric of violence in South Africa had changed, especially since the release of Mr Mandela and the unbanning of the ANC in February. From violence aimed at the state and overthrowing the government, or making the country ungovernable, "it is now related...to a positioning for power within the black communities—for power and influence for a new South Africa."

On allegations of white rightwingers being behind the violence, he said "theoretically this seems quite plausible, but there is no real evidence as yet". The Denver train massacre and other similar incidents were something different, a form of terrorism.

"We are looking for the perpetrators, and when we find them, we will know if there is a 'third force'," he said. Mr de Klerk emphasised, however, that it was not only the far right, but also the radical left that wanted to cause uncertainty and fear, and so derail the negotiation process.

While there might be individual transgressors within the police force who incited the violence, this was definitely not a pattern. "It is very unfortunate that propaganda is made against the SA [South African] Police as such."

On his relations with Mr Mandela, Mr de Klerk said their frequent meetings were characterised by friendliness, but also frankness and openness. While he was somewhat disappointed with Mr Mandela's criticism of security forces' action to stop the township violence after himself calling for steps to be taken, Mr de Klerk said he preferred to raise his objections with Mr Mandela privately, and not through the media.

**Vlok Says ANC Contravened Pretoria Minute**

*MB2409193090 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1915 GMT 24 Sep 90*

[Embargoed until 1800 GMT 24 September]

[Text] Belfast, Transvaal Sept 24 SAPA—No one, including the ANC [African National Congress], could give any reasons for resorting to violence as the government was dismantling apartheid and people were now able to call each other "comrade". Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok said at a public meeting in Belfast on Monday [24 Sep] night. Addressing a public meeting in the town, about 120km north-east of Johannesburg, Mr. Vlok said police had evidence of contraventions of the Pretoria Minute by the ANC.

He cited 37 incidents of terror since the signing of the Pretoria Minute on August 6 in which the ANC agreed to suspend the armed struggle. He also said in a speech prepared for delivery that nine of 40 externally-trained ANC insurgents arrested since February 2, when the ANC was unbanned, had been caught after August 6.

**Police Confirm Curfew in Reef Townships**

*MB2409140290 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1347 GMT 24 Sep 90*

[Text] Pretoria Sept 24 SAPA—A 9 PM to 4 AM curfew comes into operation across Reef townships from Tuesday night [25 September], a police spokesman confirmed on Monday [24 September]. Asked what would happen to township dwellers who contravened the latest "Operation Iron Fist" measure, the spokesman said: "They would have to bear the consequences."

The imposition of the curfew on Thokoza, Vosloorus, Katlehong, Soweto, Meadowlands, Diepkloof and Dobsonville forms part of the government drive to stamp out unrest, that has been approved by the State Security Council, chaired by President F.W. de Klerk.

The ANC [African National Congress] condemned the step as "barbaric", saying the curfew would effectively prevent people from holding meetings and defending themselves against vigilantes.

Contravention of the curfew is punishable with a R [rand] 1,000 fine or six months jail.

Police spokesman Lieutenant Nina Barkhuizen said the curfew had been imposed because many acts of unrest were committed at night. Police had not carried out a survey to determine what percentage of township dwellers were aware of or would heed the curfew.

According to an unrest regulation gazetted in Pretoria, people will be restricted to their residential sites during the curfew, but commuters will be exempted, provided they carry a letter from their employers stating that their work necessitates night-time travel. The curfew would

also not apply to those who could "submit sufficient reasons" to the security forces.

**ANC Says Curfew Return to 'Barbaric Repression'**

*MB2109154490 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1521 GMT 21 Sep 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 21 SAPA—The ANC [African National Congress] has condemned the imminent imposition of a curfew on Reef townships as an exercise aimed at the communities, rather than the perpetrators of violence. In a statement issued on Friday [21 Sep], the ANC said the move is a contradiction to claims by the government and the media that violence in the townships had abated since "Operation Iron Fist" began.

Saying that the curfew would effectively prevent people from holding meetings and defending themselves against vigilantes, the organisation added it views the curfew as "a return to the most barbaric form of repression". The police, the statement said, would have the license of hunting people as if they are game.

The ANC said it would not be surprised if the measures result in the outbreak of large-scale vigilante attacks on communities. "The Nationalist Party will be fully responsible for any consequences of these measures." The 9 PM to 4 PM [time as received] curfew was announced at a news conference by the Commissioner of Police General Johan van der Mervwe on Friday. It comes into effect next Tuesday [25 Sep].

**Umtata Radio Reports**

*MB2509091990 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
0700 GMT 25 Sep 90*

[Text] Curfews come into effect in several Transvaal townships tonight as part of the police's Iron Fist operation. The curfew starts at 9 PM [1900 GMT] and runs until 4 AM. Anyone caught on the street during that time faces a maximum fine of 1,000 rand or six months in jail.

Law and order official Leon Mellet warned the police will act firmly against anyone, or any group, that willfully defies the regulations. The ANC [African National Congress] and its affiliates have rejected the curfew measures, and there have been calls for the curfew to be ignored.

**Soweto People's Delegation Opposes 25 Sep Curfew**

*MB2509103890 Johannesburg Television Service  
in Afrikaans 0430 GMT 25 Sep 90*

[Text] The curfew announced last week in six urban areas on the Witwatersrand comes into effect today. It will apply in Thokoza, Vosloorus, Katlehong, Soweto, Meadowlands, Dobsonville, and Diepkloof. In terms of the curfew, no person may be outside a residential property in any of these areas between 9 PM [1900 GMT] and 4 AM. Should someone be found guilty of



failing to comply with the curfew, a maximum fine of 20,000 rands or a jail sentence of up to ten years, or both, may be imposed.

The measure does not apply to someone who, according to the discretion of a member of the security forces, can provide acceptable reasons for his presence outside residential premises. If an employee is in possession of written evidence from his employer, he will be exempt from the curfew.

The police say that people may attend (?festival), music, and sports gatherings in areas where curfews apply. A spokesman says, however, that people must ensure that they possess admission tickets or a portion thereof which indicates the time, place, and date of the gathering. Funeral wakes will also be permitted provided that the police are informed beforehand where the wakes are to be held.

The Soweto people's delegation has sharply criticized the curfew. According to Mr. (Patrick Lipinga), the reimposition of the rent and services boycott will be considered if the curfew is not lifted.

#### **Trade Union Congress Criticizes Curfew**

*MB2409185690 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1850 GMT 24 Sep 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 24 SAPA—The Congress of SA [South African] Trade Unions (COSATU) on Monday [24 Sep] said it agreed with ANC [African National Congress] branches and southern Transvaal associations that the curfew due to come into effect on the Witwatersrand on Tuesday would leave people unprotected and act as a shield for vigilantes and "agents of darkness".

COSATU said in a statement on Monday blacks had no option but to patrol the streets and defend themselves in the face of "unprovoked and orchestrated attacks" on their property and lives.

"We have no confidence in the security forces to bring peace to our areas....

"We are not prepared to allow ourselves to be dragged back to the darkest days of the state of emergency..."

COSATU said it would be the first to cooperate if the government consulted with the communities who were victims of the violence, and implement measures generally acceptable to those concerned.

"If President de Klerk is going to convince us that he is serious about moving to a new South Africa of freedom and equality, he at the very least has to abandon these instruments of apartheid terror, which are aimed at the black majority."

#### **ANC Radio on Arming People Against Regime**

*EA2209071090 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English  
to South Africa 1900 GMT 18 Sep 90*

[Text] Dear compatriots: Today we consider the current violence sweeping the Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging [PWV] industrial area and the measures [word indistinct] of the National Executive Committee [NEC] of the ANC [African National Congress] which has been called to consider the violence, but before that a revolutionary song. [revolutionary music]

As we address you, the NEC of your organization, the ANC, is meeting in an emergency session to consider the current violence sweeping the PWV area of our country, which has claimed the lives of more than 750 people in just five weeks. It is indeed a critical moment for our country. Never before since the ANC took the initiative to speak to the representatives of the apartheid regime about the removal of [words indistinct] obstacles to clear the way for a peaceful resolution of the country's problems. As the situation becomes so critical, a peaceful, smooth transition in our country away from apartheid towards a democratic, nonracial South Africa is under threat. For the past five to six weeks, the ANC has been impressing upon the apartheid regime that if the killing of our people is not brought to an end, if the open collaboration of the apartheid security forces with the vigilantes is not stopped and those responsible for this punished severely, then there would be a danger to the peace process.

Throughout the massacres of the past six weeks, we have urged the regime to act. We have presented evidence to the regime citing the (?prime movers) of these murderous attacks against our people. We have given the regime information about the venues where this violence was planned. We have given it names of known Inkatha warlords. In turn, we were assured by the regime and its police that they will do everything in their power to ensure that such attacks do not take place. The result has been the launching of the attacks in full view of the apartheid police, who would either stand by or assist themselves in the attacks on peaceful communities by the Inkatha warlords.

Our people have been disarmed by the police in order to make it easy for the Inkatha warlords and the police to launch their attacks. All along we have called on our people to restrain themselves, to act in a disciplined manner. What has been the fruits of this [words indistinct] on the part of our people? More of them were massacred.

In the intervening period, 27 townships in the Transvaal were declared unrest areas, thus introducing a situation of a virtual state of emergency. The massacres did not stop, and instead a sweeping power was given to the apartheid police in terms of the unrest area declaration were directed solely against our people. [sentence as heard] Inkatha warlords were allowed to do as they wished, but let it be said as we stated in 1961 that the

people's patience is not endless. This time our people are not prepared to submit. They are prepared to defend themselves. Comrade Nelson Mandela and many of our leaders have warned the apartheid regime of the many demands coming from the people to be armed. The people have lost faith in the ability of the apartheid security forces to defend them.

Of course the apartheid security forces cannot defend the people because they are the killers themselves. They are the ones to arm the vigilantes. The apartheid security forces are the ones to disorganize the defenses of our people whenever they stop the attacks of the vigilantes. The people are now demanding that they be armed. They are demanding that their own army, Umkhonto we Sizwe, be allowed to patrol the streets and defend them. Such calls are a demonstration of complete distrust against the apartheid security forces. In such a situation it would have been expected that the apartheid regime (?could) [words indistinct] and examine the role of the security forces, for besides that the people are being killed, of which we know the apartheid regime is least concerned with, the situation has now deteriorated to the point where the entire peace process, which the regime itself is committed to, is in danger.

When the ANC decided on 6 August to suspend the armed struggle, it was after a thorough examination of the situation in our country. We took the decision in order to help to speed up the process. We were committing ourselves to peace in our country. We knew then that our people supported us fully in the decision because they were themselves committed to peace and were tired of conflict. Yet the situation now has amply demonstrated that while the ANC and the majority of the people of South Africa are interested in peace and have gone out of their way to achieve peace, there are forces of darkness, slaves to the goddess of war, who are prepared to alter the situation and provoke conflict and strife throughout the country. The apartheid security forces through their conduct as well as the Inkatha warlords have proved to be such forces of darkness. Once again the onus is on the apartheid regime to prove that it does not stand with these forces of darkness who engage in this violence against the people in the name of upholding apartheid.

Compatriots: The emergency session of the NEC of your organization, the ANC, will consider all issues at stake. Our leaders, knowing full well that they are responsible to you, the people, will take decisions that will be of utmost importance to our country and people. Whatever decisions emerge from the emergency session of the NEC, they shall have taken into account first of all the interests of all the people of our country. They shall be the best way forward in this critical moment in our struggle to bring about democracy in South Africa. Let everyone know, therefore, that in the light of the ugly violence unleashed against the people in the light of our commitment to peace and the realization of a democratic South Africa, the decisions of the emergency session of the NEC will be telling and [words indistinct].

One thing remains clear. The ANC is first of all responsible to our people. We value the lives of our people. We can never sit idly by as scores of our people die every day in violence perpetrated by forces of darkness, whose only aim is to delay the emergency of that united, democratic, and nonracial South Africa.

We are fully aware that there have been many attempts to derail the dialogue between the ANC and the apartheid regime. Yet the latest attempt, in which the apartheid regime is showing no sign of acting decisively to nip it in the bud, is too much for us. It is our conviction that had the apartheid regime acted with decisiveness from the beginning, many lives would have been saved. Therefore, even at this late hour, we are convinced that the regime has not acted decisively. We are convinced that to save everything for our country the regime (?should) stop this violence. It is, after all, a creation of the regime's own security forces. A thorough investigation of the regime's security forces and the punishment of the culprits can go a long way in stopping the violence. The steps taken by the regime and its armed forces, such as a so-called operation Iron Fist, will do nothing to stop the violence, for as we have always stated, such measures will only be directed against our people.

The steps we proposed that the regime should take in order to stop the violence have not been taken. We have said that the [word indistinct] hostels which have become war barracks (?indeed) should be ended. In response, the regime has taken the arbitrary decision to throw razor wire around the hostels. Equally, to arm the police is an excessively dangerous step that can only give the police licenses to kill more of our people. In any case, we are of the view that in terms of the agreements reached between the ANC and the apartheid regime [words indistinct].

The regime ought to consult with the ANC on any matters related to the security of our country. Such unilateral and arbitrary actions taken by the regime will not stop the violence. If de Klerk agrees that there is a hidden hand trying to disrupt the peace process, then we expect him to take steps to stop that hidden and dirty hand. We suggest to him that the hand is not far from him. It is right within the apartheid security forces. He must therefore act and cut that hand before an irreparable damage can be caused.

As we pointed out some time ago, internal police investigations into their own conduct will not yield any results. Already the apartheid police maintain that there isn't evidence of their collaboration with the Inkatha warlords. For a thorough and satisfactory investigation, the people demand an independent commission of inquiry, for there is too much evidence pointing to the collaboration of the apartheid police. Until our people are satisfied that this violence will be stopped, they will continue to demand that they be armed to defend themselves and, as Comrade Nelson Mandela and many of our leaders have stated before, we will find it difficult to stop such calls from the people.

Let it be known once more that when we decided to suspend the armed struggle, we were not opening up our people to violence from the apartheid security forces and their surrogates. We never gave any license for the massacre of our people, and the people reserve the right to defend themselves when under attack.

#### ANC Executive Committee Issues Statement

EA2309080090 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1900 GMT 21 Sep 90

[Statement issued by the National Executive Committee of the African National Congress; date, place issued not given—read by Comrade Makwaza Njena]

[Text] The National Executive Committee [NEC] of the African National Congress met in an extended session from Tuesday the 18th until shortly after the 20th of September. The extended NEC meeting, which included representatives of COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions], United Democratic Front, members of the interim leadership, and representatives of the 16 regions was convened as a matter of urgency to review the ANC [African National Congress] strategic and tactical perspectives in view of the current wave of violence that has registered so much death, injury, and misery on the African townships of the (?region). This meeting received an extensive report from the joint national working committee on violence comprising representatives of the ANC, COSATU, and the United Democratic Front, and discussed a strategic document prepared under the auspices of the political committee.

The meeting noted that while the South African Government is evidently committed to political change in South Africa, it is becoming clear that it would prefer the change to occur on terms most favorable to it. In pursuance of that objective, the government has adopted a two-track policy which on the one hand accepts the need to negotiate the settlement of our country's problems, when on the other hand devising strategies to weaken the ANC and other democratic formations.

The government has consequently adopted a laissez-faire attitude to the violence in Natal and in the Transvaal with the hope that it can generate a climate of insecurity, fear, and terror and thus make the defensive [as heard] majority of our people more amenable to an authoritarian regime.

The African National Congress condemns in the strongest possible terms the violence which has been unleashed against the people of the townships in Natal and Transvaal by the combined forces of the security services and Inkatha vigilantes, and emphasizes that the ongoing violence poses an immediate threat to the entire process of peaceful transition. Though the African National Congress has a profound and unwavering commitment to peace in our country, we warn the South African Government that unless the government is seen to be taking appropriate measures to apprehend and

prosecute the perpetrators of this violence, it will have to assume full responsibility for the derailing of the peace process.

It was a unanimous opinion of the National Executive Committee that the measures announced by the state President F.W. De Klerk on Wednesday, 19 September, and those threatened by General (Erasmus) of the South African Police on Saturday, 15 September, are designed to abridge the civil liberties of the African population [words indistinct], repress legitimate political activity, reintroduce the state of emergency by [word indistinct], and not bring an end to the violence or track down its organizers and instigators.

We are obliged to draw the attention of the South African people and the international community to the acts of (?bad faith) committed by President F.W. De Klerk in his most recent action. It is a matter of record that pursuant to the adoption of the cease-fire minute, a joint government-ANC working group was established to devise mutually acceptable principles for the implementation of a cease-fire.

Among the numerous tasks with which this working group was charged was the dispossession of the arms and other weapons which are in the possession of the African National Congress military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe. The state president has deliberately undermined this working group by pre-emptively criminalizing the possession of such weapons. We cannot but interpret this as a measure directed against the ANC and its underground military structures. It does nothing to build mutual confidence between the African National Congress and the government.

The meeting of the National Executive Committee unanimously condemns the continuing detention of members of the African National Congress and the democratic movement, including our colleague Comrade Mac Maharaj, under section 29 of the Internal Security Act. We shall hold the South African Government accountable for any harm or injuries incurred by these comrades while in its custody. The attitude of the government to these anti-apartheid fighters and leaders contrasts sharply with the concern it displays to detainees of the white ultra-right wing. The refusal of the South African Government to extend indemnity to Comrade Chris Hani and Comrade Ronnie Cassels, both members of the National Executive Committee, was also noted.

The National Executive Committee noted the veritable avalanche of charges emerging from every area which has been affected by this wave of violence to the effect that the South African Police and the South African Defense Force have adopted very partial attitudes in favor of the vigilante aggressors in almost all instances of violence. The report of the (Boyston) Commission on the March 22d massacre in Sebokeng confirms our belief that internal departmental inquiries conducted by the police and the Army do not deserve public confidence.



The African National Congress, therefore, calls for an independent judicial commission of inquiry with adequate terms of reference to investigate the numerous charges levelled against the state security organ.

The National Executive Committee also adopted the recommendation made by the joint ANC-COSATU working committee on violence to conduct a national campaign to achieve greater public accountability on the part of the police and other security services. This campaign shall be centered, inter alia, on the demand for the establishment of an independent review body equipped with powers to recommend action to investigate complaints against the police, the establishment of a publicly devised code of conduct for all the police personnel, a demilitarization of the police, demilitarization of police arms and weaponry to normal law enforcement and detection of crime.

Consistent with this view, the African National Congress calls for an immediate and visible disbandment of the various state murder squads such as the [name indistinct], the Askaris, (Koevoet), and other mercenary formations such as Battalion 82. There should be full public disclosure on the future deployment of the personnel of these units and the distribution of their assets [word indistinct].

The extended National Executive Committee meeting noted that the century-old migratory labor system and the [word indistinct] and humiliation [words indistinct] of the African working class in hostels and (?labor) hostels were exclusively designed to isolate the migrant labor from the urban environment in which they work by secluding them in barrack-like conditions which permit neither privacy nor normal family life. This situation [words indistinct] (?and) the bitterness contributed to feelings of oppression and hostility which have on numerous occasions been cynically exploited by elements [word indistinct] political (?agendas) that are inimical to the best interest of the migrant workers and their fellow workers.

The speedy elimination of the migrant hostels should be regarded as one of the priority national tasks facing us as we try to build a new South Africa. During the intermediate period, the African National Congress demands that all labor compounds and single-sex hostels and similar compounds should be converted into decent living quarters such as flats to accommodate those who wish to live as single persons and those who wish to live as families.

In order to get to the root causes of the violence and ensure peace among the people, the extended National Executive Committee meeting resolved to convene a meeting with all homeland leaders, including Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, to devise a joint strategy to end the violence and measures to prevent any possible future outbreak.

The ANC in cooperation with all its allies will at the earliest possible stage also call a conference of the

broadest spectrum of antiapartheid and democratic forces with the view to discussing a common strategy to combat all forces of destabilization and violence in order that they can mount an effective defense. And the ANC encourages all our people in the areas affected by violence to organize themselves for the purpose of self-defense.

The meeting instructed the National Executive Committee of the ANC to seek an early summit with the South African Government to discuss the gravity of the situation and to bring to the government's attention our profound anxiety regarding the future integrity of the peace process. In this regard the National Executive Committee is to demand that the government takes the necessary measures to put an end to the activities of the irregular pro-apartheid armed groups and forces such as vigilantes, right-wing paramilitary formations and the [word indistinct] armed wing of the Inkatha.

During its final session the meeting received news of the successful exploratory meeting held in Durban on the evening of 19 September between members of the National Executive Committee of the ANC and the Inkatha [words indistinct]. The National Executive Committee welcomes this development and congratulates the participants from those organizations for the excellent work they have commenced.

The meeting concluded by sending a message of greetings to Comrade President Oliver Tambo and expressed its collective confidence that his continuing recovery will enable him to attend the forthcoming ANC national conference scheduled for December 1990.

#### ANC, PAC Address Transkei Congress

MB2409110090 Johannesburg Television Service  
in Afrikaans 0430 GMT 24 Sep 90

[Text] In Umtata, members of the ANC [African National Congress] and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] shared a platform with the chairman of the Transkei Military Council, General Bantu Holomisa, at the annual congress of the Transkei Public Servants' Association.

Gen. Holomisa called on the South African Government to urgently establish a program for negotiations. The chairman of the PAC in Transkei, Mr. Victor Zamela, referred to the current violence among black people, and said if it does not come to an end, the question could arise whether black people are able to govern themselves. A research officer of the ANC, Mr. Patrick Fitzgerald, also expressed his concern over the current unrest:

[Begin Fitzgerald recording in English] The ANC wants negotiations to take place within a peaceful framework. This violence cannot be in our interests—nor, in fact, can it be in the interests of the National Party and De Klerk, nor is it in the interests of the country as a whole.

**ANC Military Wing To Form Reef Defense Units***MB2109215890 Johannesburg NEW NATION  
in English 21-27 Sep 90 p 1*

[Unattributed report: "MK Defence Units for Reef"]

[Excerpts] Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation] guerillas will lead the formation of defence units in Reef townships and train its residents, ANC [African National Congress] deputy president Nelson Mandela told a crowd of between 40,000 and 50,000 at a mass funeral in Soweto yesterday [20 Sep].

Mandela added that the ANC could no longer ignore the demand from its supporters that they be armed to defend themselves in the Reef war. It has claimed more than 740 lives in just six weeks.

The ANC leader also warned the government that there would be war if it abused his organisation's commitment to peace.

Mandela's warning comes amid increasing tensions between township residents and the state following the enforcement of the government's "Iron Fist" measures in response to the recent violence.

Given numerous claims alleging police complicity in the violence against residents, it is not surprising that the increased presence of police and soldiers in the townships has fuelled fears and increased tensions.

In the last week alone there have been at least three incidents involving armed white men, identified as police in at least one instance [passage omitted].

Mandela told residents at the funeral that "Operation Iron Fist" was intended to arm the white minority government and disarm liberation movements.

He also told a British audience on British Broadcasting Corporation television that "the measures they (the government) have already announced are intended to restrict free political activity and meant to protect whites rather than blacks."

Mandela's claims come in response to the announcement of "Operation Iron Fist," which followed soon after the death of two police and a white civilian.

"If the government is prepared to bring about peace in the country, it should approach the ANC to discuss the mechanisms which must be followed. Any peace moves envisaged by the government should not leave the ANC out."

**ANC Economists To Meet in Harare 27-29 Sep***MB2109205290 Johannesburg THE STAR in English  
21 Sep 90 p 3*

[Report by Esmare vander Merwe, political reporter: "ANC Meets on Economy"]

[Text] About 55 ANC [African National Congress] economists will convene in Harare next weekend to discuss

proposals that will enable the organization to formulate a draft economic policy for South Africa.

The ANC's department of information and publicity announced in a statement yesterday [20 Sep] that the meeting of the organization's department of economy and planning (DEP) would also consider ways of restructuring the DEP to enable it to meet the new demands placed on it.

The meeting, from September 27 to 29, would be a sequel to a meeting held by the ANC and COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] on the economy in Harare in May.

The ANC/COSATU proposals would be considered at next weekend's meeting, as well as a proposal to establish an Institute of Economic Analysis in South Africa which would assist the ANC and the DEP.

This draft document would be sent to the NEC [National Executive Committee] and grassroots ANC structures for discussion and comment. Responses would be sent to the organization's national congress in December at which a final policy document would be drawn up.

The Harare meeting will be addressed by the head of the ANC's department of information and publicity, Pallo Jordan, on behalf of the NEC.

**Winnie Mandela's Trial Postponed to 4 Feb***MB2409135290 Johannesburg International Service  
in English 1100 GMT 24 Sep 90*

[Text] A magistrate in Soweto has postponed to 4 February the trial of Mrs. Winnie Mandela, the wife of the deputy president of the African National Congress, Mr. Nelson Mandela, and seven others, on charges of kidnapping and assault with intent to commit grievous bodily harm. The trial will take place in the Rand Supreme Court in Johannesburg.

On the instruction of the attorney general for the Witwatersrand, Mr. Klaus von Lieres und Wilkau, the state applied for the case to be postponed to 30 October. Mrs. Mandela's lawyer raised objection that his client would not have enough time to prepare her case by 30 October because it had been already indicated that 30 witnesses would appear for the state. He also said that Mrs. Mandela would be overseas with her husband on 30 October. The magistrate accepted these reasons, and postponed the trial to February.

The attorney general said last week that when he had decided to prosecute the coach of the so-called Mandela United Football Club, Jerry Richardson, for the murder of the child activist Stompie Seipei, he had indicated that he would reserve his decision in respect of Mrs. Mandela until that case had been disposed of. Richardson was sentenced to death after being found guilty of Stompie's murder.

### **Nelson Mandela Affirms Support**

*MB2509054990 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2307 GMT 24 Sep 90*

[Text] London Sept 24 SAPA—ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Nelson Mandela said on British television on Monday [24 September] night he was to blame for some of the contentious statements made by his wife, Winnie, because he had neglected to properly explain to her decisions of the organisation's leadership. He was asked by David Dimbleby of the BBC's Panorama programme if she was speaking with an authentic ANC voice when she, for example, threatened to go back to the bush and fight the white man.

Mr Mandela replied that when the ANC's National Executive Committee [NEC] took decisions, it was not easy to explain these in such a way that everybody attached the same interpretation to them as committee members, who had taken part in the discussions beforehand.

"People outside the NEC do not find it so easy to understand the decisions as we do...yes, including my wife.

"Sometimes myself, I do not do what I should be doing, of coming back home and explaining to my wife very carefully the decisions we have taken and the implications."

Mr Mandela reiterated he was very proud of his wife and would stand by her during her coming trial, providing the support he had been unable to during his 27 years' imprisonment. On her controversial position as ANC welfare chief, he said although the mass media had already found his wife guilty, she was innocent until proven guilty in court.

If she was found guilty, which he doubted, he was sure she would be the first one to suggest she step down from office. "We, as a family, have no doubt in the innocence of my wife."

### **Winnie Mandela Criticizes Media ANC Treatment**

*MB2309173090 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1720 GMT 23 Sep 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 23 SAPA—The media had failed, in the past weeks of Reef violence, to concentrate on who was behind the killing and had instead focused on the weaknesses of the ANC [African National Congress], Mrs. Winnie Mandela said on Sunday [23 Sep]. Speaking at the launch of the African National Congress Women's League branch in Pimville, Soweto, Mrs. Mandela said people living in violence-stricken areas should build defence units to protect themselves against "marauding Zulu impis [warriors]" and other nameless attackers.

The controversial ANC welfare chief said her organisation had not abandoned the armed struggle. It had never

deprived its supporters of the means to defend themselves. She told the approximately 400 people gathered at the centre that the media had failed to concentrate on who was behind the killing and had instead sought to glorify State President F.W. de Klerk—while concentrating on the weaknesses of the ANC.

A pastor and close friend of the Mandela family, the Rev. Gideon Makhanya of the Baptist Convention Church, criticised "society" for the position in which it had put Mrs. Mandela. It had forgotten about the role which she had played in the ANC's struggle against apartheid and the 27 years she had waited for her husband, Mr. Nelson Mandela, while he was in prison.

### **Inkatha Alleges Members Mistreated by ANC**

*MB2109103890 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1012 GMT 21 Sep 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 21 SAPA—Two men were injured when a train conveying Inkatha members between Phomolong and Mzimhlophe stations near Johannesburg was petrol-bombed after the recent peace rallies in Soweto. The secretary of Inkatha's West Rand region, Mr Humphrey Ndlovu, said in a statement on Friday [21 September] a third man was "badly treated" in the train by members of the ANC [African National Congress].

"The SA [South African] Council of Churches must take note of these actions by the ANC on Inkatha members because they will say it is Inkatha who started it. We have to expose the instigators of senseless violence." "The ANC is causing confusion in the community on the Reef by using mainly youths and mostly students to attack hostels and innocent people. The youths have become radicals in townships—they loot shops, burn vehicles and put barricades in the streets to prevent police from 'extinguishing' the violence."

### **Inkatha's Buthelezi Discusses Unrest, Economy**

*MB2509094190 London BBC World Service in English  
0635 GMT 24 Sep 90*

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] After the war of blade and bullet in the townships of South Africa, the war of words now seems to be under way. The National Executive Committee of the ANC, the African National Congress, has proposed a meeting on 5 October—a meeting between the ANC and the leaders of South Africa's homelands. What is crucially at stake of course is whether this or any other meeting would bring together Nelson Mandela, the ANC's deputy president, and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the Zulu leader of Inkatha, the idea being to talk about ways of ending that violence.

Mr. Mandela has resisted such an encounter up to now, and he said it would give Buthelezi prominence he does



not deserve, while the Inkatha leader has [word indistinct] maintained that his huge Zulu constituency makes him an important figure—irrespective of his being as well chief minister of kwaZulu homeland. Sue Armstrong went to talk to Chief Buthelezi for "Network Africa." She asked him first if he felt all the different tribal groups that make up South Africa could live together peacefully:

[Begin recording] [Buthelezi] Personally, I think that the diversity of our people is our strength and should not be considered to be a weakness of this nation, South Africa. And I would say, also, that as far as I am concerned, I think that the problem came about as a result of the armed struggle—not in South Africa particularly, but in southern Africa. Because if you look at Mozambique and see how, for instance, President Samora Machel shot his way into power in Maputo and Dr. Neto did so with the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] in Angola, you see the same pattern, that these people saw themselves, and they are perceived, as a government (?region) in exile.

So, you see now that in South Africa, ANC, because it was leading the armed struggle, so-called, sees itself and is perceived by some people as going to follow the same things, going to, you know, just accede to power. And I think that they don't tolerate any other person, and you know, their attacks on me, for instance, have been (?concerted) over a long period at different levels by them, where for some reason or other they see me as (?an obstacle) to this.

[Armstrong] This new policy that's just been put in place, or this new measure, Operation Iron Fist: Mr. Mandela has been very critical of it, particularly the fact that the police are going to be issued with machine guns. Do you think these measures are going to be effective, or do you think they're just going to exacerbate the problems in the townships?

[Buthelezi] Well, I think they should be tried, because, I mean, on the request that the police must use the security forces, Dr. Mandela, everywhere he has been overseas, has said that he cannot understand that a government with a lot of security forces could fail to stop the violence. So, I mean, if that is how he feels, then, okay, we all feel that if they have security forces that can stop the violence, they should do so. I am not against what he suggests. (?I mean), while people are dying, I find it very difficult, if I was in charge, if I was Mr. de Klerk, I wouldn't [words indistinct].

[Armstrong] Do you feel, as some people have suggested, that now South Africa is in a state of complete anarchy, that neither Mr. de Klerk, nor Mr. Mandela, nor any of the leaders actually are in control of their people? Do you think it's got as bad as that?

[Buthelezi] Well, to some extent I think that is true. I would really say that there are people, even Inkatha members, who do things which I would not approve of, who are in the areas which are affected by the violence.

[Armstrong] Chief Minister, you've stood out all along against nationalization. Yours has been a voice against nationalization, and also against sanctions. But, given the huge disparities in wealth in this country, what sort of economic policies would you like to see?

[Buthelezi] I believe in a free-enterprise-driven economy, not because I imply that it's perfect, but I think that if you see the economic ruins in Eastern Europe, and in some countries which I shall not name in Africa, which tried to have big parastatals and which tried to nationalize, I say that with its faults, I see no better system that can create jobs for people better than the [word indistinct] in spite of its faults.

[Armstrong] Do you think South Africa is in danger of missing the boat of actually getting in investment from overseas if they don't lift the sanctions pretty soon and say enough is enough?

[Buthelezi] I think that we'll miss the boat forever, as [words indistinct] because one must take into account the fact that, you know, with the violence too, many people may have certain questions (?of whether) this is a safe place for investment. So, we are in danger, really, of missing the boat forever. [end recording]

#### Scientific Center To Launch Anti-Virus Software

MB2409131590 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1240 GMT 24 Sep 90

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 24 SAPA—A powerful computer software system developed to detect and eliminate computer viruses active in South Africa will be launched nationally by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research [CSIR] this week.

CSIR said in a statement on Monday [24 Sep] the new version of the virus protection system was developed in the Virus Research Laboratory at the Council's Centre for Advanced Computing and Decision Support. CSIR and the manufacturer of the anti-virus system will continue to update the product to include new viruses threatening personal computing in South Africa.

#### Press Reviews on Issues, Current Events

24 September

MB2409115790

[Editorial Report]

#### SUNDAY TIMES

Mutual Reassessment for de Klerk, Bush—President de Klerk's trip to the United States is "uniquely important" because it is the "first time since World War II that a South African head of government has visited the U.S. officially and Mr. de Klerk is the first National Party incumbent to do so," notes Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 23 September in a page 20 editorial. There may be no "immediate fruits." President

Bush is "not yet able, or inclined, to acknowledge that we have met the preconditions for overriding U.S. sanctions legislation." Nevertheless, a meeting between presidents de Klerk and Bush "creates an opportunity for mutual re-assessment. If President Bush cannot give assurances, nor President de Klerk make unrealistic promises, at least they can better understand the constraints under which they operate."

#### SUNDAY STAR

'Kind of Peace' Descends on Townships—"Even before Iron Fist was implemented, a kind of peace came to the townships and tentative efforts were made to mend breaches," points out a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English on 23 September. President F.W. de Klerk "wisely" announced measures to ensure that policemen "did not misuse the wider new powers," and also created an "independent monitoring force to investigate incidents." Although the African National Congress (ANC) is "clearly still angry" it has "calmed down." Talks with the government are back on track and there are "prospects of a meeting between Mr. Mandela and Chief Buthelezi." So "battered South Africa can begin to hope again."

Call for Single Education System—"Revelations of gross incompetence and mismanagement of funds in the sensitive Department of Education and Training could not have come at a more awkward time," declares a second editorial on the same page. The department has been "roundly rejected" by parents, teachers, and pupils. SUNDAY STAR believes the education of all South Africans must be placed "under one roof because separate can never be equal." The present system "involves too much duplication and bureaucracy, leading to slack control and little accountability as clearly shown by the bribery and falsification of records unearthed by the commission."

#### THE STAR

De Klerk Visit Political 'Signpost'—In a page 6 editorial entitled "Crossing the Potomac" Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 24 September says although sanctions will not be lifted as a result, President de Klerk's meeting with U.S. President Bush will serve as "a political signpost. It is a further milestone indicating how far South Africa has moved back into international favour in just one year after 40 years of growing isolation." The editorial stresses the importance of Mr. de Klerk using this visit not only to bolster his "credibility as a genuine reformer," but to "reassure and encourage South Africans in their hopes that the world may soon help reform on its way instead of punishing past mistakes."

#### BUSINESS DAY

Business Philosophy in "New" South Africa—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 24 September, in a page 8 editorial, says although the South African Chamber of Business, SACOB, has not yet

formulated proposals "for the economic aspects of a new constitution," it has come up with a framework for considering such proposals. Not surprisingly, the paper says, SACOB has come down in favor of private enterprise, saying that this will help all, including the poor. However, the editorial goes on, the merit of SACOB's document lies in the recognition that the "breadth and depth of poverty mean business must go beyond its normal boundaries to address socioeconomic needs." Business has a stake in stability and economic prosperity, but the challenge is great: "An estimated 5 million people or 40 percent of the potential workforce" is unemployed, and it is estimated that it would cost Rand 52 billion "to bring state spending on education, health, social pensions and housing up to the current levels enjoyed by whites." SACOB, the paper says, is arguing for a process based on "high economic growth that free enterprise can bring" if it is free of "apartheid and other forms of state intervention." The editorial concludes that "Businessmen, often dismissed as heartless fatcats, must now use their arguments to engage those who still favor confiscation and redistribution."

Visit Could Mean More Than Goodwill—In a second editorial on the same page, BUSINESS DAY says real economic benefits coming out of Washington may emanate from the meeting of the International Monetary fund. The paper detects the first signs of this in the "new U.S. view" that its sanctions legislation do not require it to "veto IMF loans" to South Africa. Such loans could help economic growth, the paper says, and adds that de Klerk and his finance minister will be explaining how IMF credits "might help South Africa tackle its unemployment and social problems on an effective scale."

#### SOWETAN

Meeting Between Mandela, Buthelezi "Overdue"—So says an editorial appearing on page 6 of Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 24 September. The editorial says of the political "posturings" of African National Congress and Inkatha that have kept such a meeting from happening that neither group "can afford this type of luxury" when thousands have been killed over the past five years. While a Mandela-Buthelezi meeting might not stop the violence abruptly, it would be a "sign" to both groups to stop fighting. The editorial says that although it disagrees with the curfew policy of "Operation Iron Fist," it "regretfully" "cannot call for the withdrawal of the other measures." Finally, the paper says the political organizations are "dragging their feet" in curbing the violence. "If they are not, why is it difficult for Inkatha and the ANC to meet, and why were the ANC and PAC (Pan-Africanist Congress) absent at last Wednesday's meeting called by AZAPO (Azanian People's Organization)."

#### RAPPORT

Hope for 'Fairness' During de Klerk's U.S. Visit—"South Africa has witnessed a dramatic year where more changes have taken place than in all the decades since the

end of the second world war," notes an editorial on page 22 of Johannesburg *RAPPORT* in Afrikaans on 23 September. "In the midst of all these changes we witnessed President de Klerk discarding old taboos and laying the foundations for a new South Africa. One remembers his dramatic announcement on 2 February that led to the release of Nelson Mandela, the lifting of restrictions on black political parties and his initiation of negotiations for a new constitution." "But President de Klerk has also done more: he has created an atmosphere of hope that has allowed all sensible people in the country to join hands. With this, the nature of the government was changed from a government under siege to one of a government for all the people." "One hopes that his visit to Washington, which could be seen as the highlight of his year in office, will also be completed in a spirit of fairness. There are definitely people at home who would like to cause embarrassment, and even in Washington there are people who want to use the visit as bait for their own purposes. President de Klerk has however proven to be an excellent diplomat who will be able to convey his message of a new South Africa, even in the tense atmosphere of Washington."

25 September

MB2509104990

[Editorial Report]

#### THE STAR

ANC 'Ruffles' Buthelezi Feathers—Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 25 September in a page 22 editorial says the African National Congress (ANC) decision to meet Inkatha Chief Buthelezi "emphasises the leading role of the ANC in arranging the talks, and downplays Chief Buthelezi to the position of a minor guest." Buthelezi has not been invited to meet Mandela in a "leader-to-leader summit" but has been invited with a whole group of homeland leaders to meet the ANC. *THE STAR* hopes "ruffled feathers can be smoothed by the ANC's putting the meeting on a different footing."

#### BUSINESS DAY

De Klerk 'Reasonable' Talk, Mandela 'Bellicose' Talk Contrasted—"The contrast between President de

Klerk's reasonable attitudes and Nelson Mandela's increasing bellicose talk underlines the dramatic shift which has occurred in what might best be described as 'the correlation of forces' in South Africa," declares Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 25 September in a page 10 editorial. "If 'armed struggle' and international pressure had little effect on the distribution of power at a time when President Botha was making himself as unpleasant as possible, and inviting the world to do its worst, they can hardly be decisive at a time when President de Klerk is wooing international opinion in the voice of sweet reason." During De Klerk's visit to Europe and the United States he has "not put a foot wrong." Mandela, on the other hand, is "steadily lapsing into a pattern of rhetoric which calls for law and order, but opposes any method to achieve it, and denounces police action in the same indignant tones as police inaction." The ANC, whose views were "set in the Fifties and Sixties, when revolutionary violence was the vogue," has "simply fallen behind the times."

Sanctions 'Perverse' Sign of Faith in RSA Future—Simon Barber writes from Washington on the same page that "however pessimistically" one is inclined to think otherwise, South Africa "will not be lightly written off by the rest of the world." On the contrary, the "enthusiasm" with which the South African delegation was "privately greeted at the IMF and World Bank this week suggests its allure is stronger than ever." "What this says is that in the real world—as opposed to the realm of political posture—the serious players by and large put little store by the ideological ramblings of the ANC and its allies. Barber believes that on the sanctions issue, the outside world "say sanctions are still its policy, and then, in the manner of Pretoria's attitude to the Group Areas Act," simply do "not implement them with any vigour and thus lower the cost of resisting and evading them." The fact that South Africa has attracted so much sanctions law is "a sign, albeit a perverse one, of how the marketplace views its prospects." De Klerk has visited the United States "expecting no big bang in terms of sanctions repeal." Instead, he is seeking to "bolster the market's underlying belief in SA's future—a belief that made sanctions the rather feeble weapon they were from the outset. That is the correct approach."

## Angola

### Dos Santos 'Forbids' Officials to Leave Country

MB2409195490 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1907 GMT 24 Sep 90

[Text] In a dispatch made public today, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos forbids officials in the government and the state's central administration leaving for other countries. The Angolan head of state's measure aims to help the governmental team concentrate on the set of tasks necessary for implementing the Angolan Government's plan of action. Any exceptions must be authorized by the president of the People's Republic of Angola.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos also ordered the creation of a commission that will analyze and take the necessary legal measures to resolve the problem of serious school material shortages for general education purposes. That commission will be coordinated by Deputy Education Minister Francisca do Espirito Santo. In another two dispatches, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has placed national water coordination services under the responsibility of the secretary of state for urbanization, housing, and water.

Finally, the Angolan head of state ordered the creation of a Foreign Investment Office-supervised commission to negotiate a program for foreign investment for Angola's (?phosphorus) company with the International Services Company.

### Delegation to Peace Talks Arrives in Lisbon

#### Fourth Round of UNITA Talks

MB2309193690 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1900 GMT 23 Sep 90

[Excerpt] An Angolan Government delegation arrived in Lisbon today to take part in the fourth round of direct and exploratory talks with UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. The talks are scheduled to begin tomorrow.

Jurist Andre Pitra, special advisor to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, heads the Angolan Government delegation which is carrying concrete proposals in the spirit of constructive flexibility in order to facilitate the pacification of the country. The fourth round of talks should discuss the principles which will lead to a cease-fire. [passage omitted]

#### Talks Begin 24 Sep

MB2509061590 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese  
0600 GMT 25 Sep 90

[Excerpt] ANGOP reported yesterday that the fourth round of direct Angolan Government-UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] peace talks

began in Lisbon on 24 September under the mediation of Durao Barroso, Portuguese secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation.

ANGOP says the meeting is taking place on two parallel levels: to discuss the main issues connected with the cease-fire, and to discuss the political principles arising from the peace process. [passage omitted]

### UNITA Says MPLA Recognition 'Imperative'

MB2409165590 (Clandestine) KUP in English to  
Southern and Central Africa 1630 GMT 24 Sep 90

[Commentary: "Our Conquest"]

[Text] Jamba, Monday September 24.....[dateline as received]—Portugal is once more host to delegations from the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola], or the Luanda government, and our glorious movement, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], for yet another round of direct negotiations aimed at achieving peace in our country. We want to believe that during this fourth round of talks, the two parties to the conflict will have a lot to take into account from the experiences and lessons of the previous rounds. In this context, our movement's delegation, mandated by the President, Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, is in Portugal conscious of the great responsibility placed upon it to contribute with openness and frankness, but also with determination and firmness, in the name of the suffering Angolan people, in order to make possible any agreement which honours the Angolan people who, for the past 15 years, have been fighting for freedom, democracy and social justice. Conscious that the other belligerent party cannot delude facts all the time, we believe that this round of peace negotiations will open greater perspectives for the Angolan people with regard to an adequate solution of the national conflict. A ceasefire agreement will be possible as long as all issues which constitute a major obstacle in the pursuit of the peace process have been overcome. The explicit recognition of our movement as the official opposition to the Government of the People's Republic of Angola is an imperative without which no step can be taken toward the signing of a ceasefire. With the so-called exploratory phase of the talks having now been surpassed [passage as received], only practical manifestations of a serious and unambiguous will for an evident and serious effort of political solutions of the problems can ensure that acceptable agreements for the benefit of all the Angolan people are reached. The official recognition of UNITA by the MPLA excludes any type of paranoia or exasperation. The equation is simple and does not offer sophism. It is merely UNITA's right conquered by UNITA itself through years of armed national resistance struggle. Our valuable movement's de jure recognition is our conquest and only through this recognition can the consequent phases of the peace process be carried out.

If pro-democratic and freedom winds are blowing throughout the world, it is history [word as received] to



reaffirm that these same winds become sweeping ones and of qualitative transformation in our country because they find solid and energetic support. The decisive element of the political-social transformation or change in Angola has a name: UNITA, consequently, the multiparty democracy which can be beheld in our country today is equally a conquest of our movement. It is false to say that the introduction multipartyism in Angola is a decision which results from the political thinking of MPLA leaders and cadres, because the MPLA was always opposed to political pluralism and are the manoeuvres which it sought to carry out in Angola in order to escape the sweeping winds of multiparty democracy, were aimed at orchestrating a game of false democratization through so-called opening door enlargements of the social base of the party and the integration of individuals with different opinions, but submitted to the existing law of the country.

If it were not for our armed national resistance, the MPLA president would certainly have been maneuvering the Angolan people, as his Zambian counterpart Kenneth Kaunda is currently doing, or raising hopes at once, making a simulation of a democratic process, binding together all emergent political forces, and thus maintain the MPLA's role as the vanguard party in Angola reinforced and, as the puppets say, that of unifying the whole Angolan nation.

In short, multiparty democracy which has to be confirmed and guaranteed at the table of direct negotiations between UNITA and the MPLA, is an unequivocal conquest of movement. In this way, our people can see the evolution of the peace process for our country toward the holding of free and fair elections next year, 1991, according to universal suffrage.

Angolans, UNITA militants: It is now that we have to reinforce our unity around the ideals of peace, freedom and democracy. It is now that we should sing the same song: The song of unity, fraternity, national reconciliation and progress. The Angolan national will triumph united around Dr. Savimbi.

### Reports MPLA 'Curfew' in Soyo

MB2409170090 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 1637 GMT 24 Sep 90

[Text] Jamba, Monday September 24.....[dateline as received]—The Luanda authorities have clamped down night curfew restriction measures in the oil producing town of Soyo in the northern Zaire Province in an bid to curb UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] operations in the area.

Sources contacted by the UNITA news agency say that the measures came into effect earlier this month following increased UNITA operations in the area and growing public discontent with the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] regime.

The measures were taken after residents had pasted UNITA literature and pictures on buildings and electric poles to express their indignation with the MPLA regime's insistence on continuing the war. The curfew restrictions come into effect from 20:00 hrs Angolan time.

Meanwhile, another round of forced military recruitment of youths in Soyo has been reported. According to military sources, teenagers caught in the forced military recruitment dragnet are being sent to various military training camps to replenish MPLA units upon their hurried training program [sentence as received].

### Trade Minister Says Goods Available From 1 Oct

MB2409202090 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 24 Sep 90

[Text] Trade and Industry Minister Dumilde Rangel announced this afternoon that the supply of goods to the population is guaranteed as of 1 October. During a clarification meeting attended by the ministers of planning, trade, agriculture, oil, fisheries, transportation, and communications, among other government officials, it was guaranteed that the range of goods and services available to the people will be increased from October this year.

Among other measures, the Angolan Government decided to allocate \$3 million to allow small importers to trade certain goods that have disappeared from the official market in this country.

### Mauritius

### \*Decision Made To Acquire Petroleum Reserve

90AF0658A Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 24 Aug 90 p 1

[Article: "Oil in Strategic Reserve"]

[Text] The government has decided to procure from 25,000 to 30,000 tons of petroleum products that will be shipped on an oil tanker routed toward Port Louis.

This tanker will serve as a strategic reserve (floating storage) to add to the country's reserves in anticipation of a possible interruption of oil deliveries in the event of war in the Persian Gulf.

This strategic reserve will be maintained as long as the problem in that region has not been settled and until our oil supply is restored to its normal level.

Meanwhile, bidding has been opened to replace deliveries by the Kuwait Petroleum Company, which has declared a case of force majeure to be in effect.

**\*Nationals in Iraq Safe; Invasion Not Condemned**

90AF0658B Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French  
24 Aug 90 p 6

[Article: "Solidarity: No Contact Made by Mauritius-Iraq Friendship Society"]

[Text] The Mauritius-Iraq Friendship Society, whose president is Mr. N. Bossoondyal, has been making use of its contacts in Iraq to ask for news of Mauritians who are in Kuwait.

Up to now, these contacts have produced no results, Mr. Bossoondyal indicated to L'EXPRESS on Thursday.

The Mauritius-Iraq Friendship Society is in contact with at least two Mauritians who are currently studying medicine in Iraq. According to Mr. B. [as published] Bossoondyal, these two Mauritians are not in any danger because, unlike the countries of the West, their country has not condemned the invasion of Kuwait.

Mr. Bossoondyal emphasized to L'EXPRESS that the Friendship Society does not have any contact with Mauritians at present in Kuwait.

The Friendship Society has been in existence since 1979. its activities are essentially social and cultural in nature.

**Mozambique**

**Assembly Interrupts Proceedings; To Resume 26 Sep**

MB2509064790 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1730 GMT 24 Sep 90

[Report from Maputo city's Palace of the Congresses by Boaventura Mandlate]

[Text] The proceedings of the eighth People's Assembly session this afternoon focused on issues raised by deputies concerning the Economic Rehabilitation Program's [PRE] implementation and incidental clarifications. One of the pertinent questions asked here concerned prospects for the creation of jobs for those who are leaving the GDR in droves, if you will allow the expression.

Finance Minister Deputy Abdul Magid Osman said that the creation of 6,000 jobs implies an investment of \$300 million in a country where per capita earnings total only \$130. Obviously, the solution to this problem necessarily resides in the country's development but this must not be expected soon. This statement gains weight if one takes into account that health and education—two key sectors for the development of any society—only total one third of the defense and security sector's spending, which amounts to 40 percent of the State General Budget.

Abdul Magid Osman said education and health should spend three times what the defense and security sector receives. Instead, what we have is a reality dictated by the country's own situation, which can only be altered with the establishment of peace. Support for national

entrepreneurs was another widely discussed issue at the eighth People's Assembly session. Bank of Mozambique Deputy Governor Adriano Maliane had this to say on that issue:

[Begin Maliane recording] One of the important issues is: How can we help national entrepreneurship grow? I think this is a fair concern shared by our central bank.

We believe that no country's banking system can work without entrepreneurs. We are talking about national entrepreneurs, in this case. Thus, we are all agreed about the principle, about what we need. What we lack is the form. Whenever I touch on this issue, I find that the Mozambican Government is making a great effort but that communication leaves something to be desired. We have a set of funds we created but which people appear to know nothing about. Perhaps this happens because they do not have access to information or because they do not know how things work.

There is a law governing national investment but few people know how to make use of this law. I believe we should perhaps create a communication channel in order to achieve success in this battle. Those who feel able and willing to do something can then learn about these things. The question is: How does this communication occur?

I believe that neither the radio nor the newspaper are the best forms of communication. I think we should make every effort [words indistinct] developed. There are already economic associations that should in fact be the associations to teach and convey information to their associates to allow them to make use of those funds the state created to benefit all those who meet the necessary requirements. However, it is not realistic for us to think that loans along classical lines—to quote the expression used by the People's Development Bank chairman here—whereby guarantees, joint participation, and so forth must be in conformity with the required amount, can be the lever for creating things from nothing. That will be extremely difficult.

I think that—and this is from my own personal observation—in addition to this information, we need to use the things others use. It is with sadness that I find people are not making use of the concept of association. In other words, people want to make big investments on their own but I do not think we can progress along these lines. What we must do is: If I am a mechanic and that fellow over there has money, then my technical knowledge and his money should come together in an association. [end recording]

This afternoon, Prime Minister Mario Fernandes da Graça Machungo closed the session of clarifications in response to issues raised in connection with the PRE's implementation. Deputy Mario Machungo said sacrifices will only end with peace and when we all work very hard.

Prime Minister Mario da Graca Machungo paid homage to the defense and security forces and all Mozambican workers. The proceedings of the eighth People's Assembly session were interrupted a few minutes ago. They will resume on 26 September because tomorrow is Army Day, a national holiday.

### War-Related Activities of 17-23 Sep Reviewed

MB2309184490

[Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports from 17-23 Sep on activities relating to Mozambique's internal conflict. The items are listed by province.

#### CABO DELGADO

Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese at 1730 GMT on 19 September reports that a total of 12,740 children are facing a "difficult situation" in Namuno District "due to the war." There are more than 107,000 war-displaced persons in the district; they come from Nampula and Niassa Provinces. The displaced persons face famine and a lack of clothing and medical care.

Maputo Domestic at 1730 GMT on 20 September reports that a total of 200 people in Nangade District are facing an "emergency situation." The district administrator said these persons are former peasants from villages recently destroyed by "armed bandits." He said that they require emergency aid in the form of food, clothing, and agricultural tools.

#### INHAMBANE

Maputo in English to Southern Africa at 1100 GMT on 17 September says that "Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] armed bandits" are reported to be looting food and clothing from hungry displaced people in the district of Massinga, in southern Mozambique. Tens of thousands of people forced to leave their homes because of previous Renamo attacks are being resettled in centers for displaced people in Massinga district. However, a report in today's edition of the Maputo's daily newspaper, NOTICIAS, says "Renamo bandits" are attacking the centers and stealing the food that displaced people have managed to grow. The report, quoting a local emergency relief official, said the "Renamo gunmen" are also attacking and looting vehicles carrying emergency supplies of food and clothing for the displaced people. In addition, the official said, the bandits are attacking the displaced people on their new farmlands, making it difficult for them to grow more food crops. The official was quoted as saying that about 100,000 displaced people in Massinga are in urgent need of supplies of food and clothing.

#### MANICA

Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese at 1730 GMT on 19 September reports that an "armed bandit group" killed an 80-year-old man in an attack on (Jeia) village of

the Cafumpe administrative post in Gondola District on 14 September. The "criminals" also abducted one person.

#### MAPUTO

Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese at 0500 GMT on 19 September reports that three people were wounded, one of them seriously, when "armed bandits" attacked a civilian vehicle traveling between Namaacha and Maputo on 18 September. The vehicle was an open-backed truck carrying 15 people, mostly women, who regularly travel to Swaziland for commercial purposes. The wounded persons have been admitted to Maputo Central Hospital.

Maputo Domestic at 1730 GMT on 19 September reports that "armed bandits" have "murdered" five people and wounded another in the Matola Gare region on 17 September. The "criminals" abducted three members of a family. A "bandit" landmine completely destroyed a military vehicle patrolling the area. The "armed bandits" entered the area with the intention of stealing cattle belonging to a private farmer.

#### NAMPULA

Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese at 0800 GMT on 23 September reports that Mozambique Armed Forces units killed three "armed bandits" in a thwarted attack on (Macurrene) and Macopone villages of Anchilo Administrative Post, Nampula Province last week. Four "bandits" were captured and assorted property that had been stolen from the residents was recovered.

#### SOFALA

Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese at 1030 GMT on 19 September reports that, for the second time in less than two weeks, the "armed bandits" attacked Gorongosa town, in Sofala Province's Gorongosa district, on 14 September. A source told Radio Mozambique that the "criminals" "abducted" 17 children from a local orphanage and wrought considerable damage at an educational center and a village in Gorongosa district.

Maputo Domestic at 1730 GMT on 23 September reports that an "armed bandit group" damaged the Barada Educational Center in Buzi District during a raid on 15 September. Our Beira correspondent reports that the "bandits" destroyed window and roof tiles, and stole property belonging to students and teachers. In their criminal action the "armed bandits" abducted six students, but five managed to escape.

#### ZAMBEZIA

Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese at 1030 GMT on 18 September reports that a total of 51 "armed bandits" turned themselves in to the authorities in Gile District between August and September 1990. "Most of them" also surrendered their weapons. Two young men who surrendered said that "many armed bandits want to



abandon the path of crime because they have found they are being misled. However, they do not do it this because if they flee and are caught, they then are executed along with their families. They also revealed that other "armed bandits" flee but do not surrender to the authorities, preferring instead to mix in with war-displaced people."

Maputo Domestic at 1730 GMT on 18 September reports that the Mozambican Armed Forces destroyed "89 bandit camps", put "669 armed bandits" out of action, captured "39 criminals", and freed 8,400 people from "bandit captivity" during the first half of this year in the province. A total of 15,921 people turned themselves in to the authorities.

Maputo Domestic at 1730 GMT on 19 September adds that Mozambique Armed Forces units killed 17 "armed bandits" in Zambezia Province over "the past 10 days." The armed forces destroyed two "bandit hideouts" in their operations.

### Namibia

#### \*South African Destabilization Attempt Feared

90AF0686A Cape Town THE ARGUS in English  
6 Aug 90 p 11

[Article by Dale Lautenbach; first paragraph is THE ARGUS introduction]

[Text] While they support President de Klerk in his reform initiatives, some neighbouring states are worried that securocrats in South Africa are still intent on destabilising their countries. But South Africa's man in Namibia rejects these fears on the grounds that the reforms are irreversible and backed by the entire cabinet.

The continuing threat of destabilisation in Southern Africa by South African elements is undermining the credibility of President F.W. de Klerk's internal reform policies, senior Namibian and Angolan sources have warned.

Namibian Foreign Affairs Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab and Angola's ambassador to Windhoek, Alberto Bento Ribeiro Kabulu, have joined voices in expressing their countries' grave concern about a continuing South African threat to peace and stability in the region.

Both governments have made it clear they support President de Klerk in his reforms but their representatives made it equally clear that they feel the international credit he is getting from the reforms may be devalued by the impression that elements in South Africa are still bent on destabilisation.

This impression has been discussed in general terms in government and diplomatic circles in Windhoek recently. But it was given particular focus by the allegation in a Namibian newspaper that a group of about 500 well-armed and organised former members of Koevoet and 101 Battalion with links to UNITA [National Union

for the Total Independence of Angola] were planning to overthrow the Namibian government and to assassinate several of its senior members including President Sam Nujoma.

#### Challenged

The government has not confirmed the allegation but neither has it denied it. Information Minister Hidipo Hamutenya said the Cabinet was awaiting the outcome of police investigations before reacting.

Mr Ribeiro warned that relations between Angola and South Africa were going through a frosty phase. Both he and Mr Gurirab challenged Mr de Klerk to put his house in order.

"Much has been said about the refreshing style of the pronouncements of President de Klerk about a new South Africa," said Mr Gurirab.

He acknowledged the threat to Mr de Klerk from the right wing in South Africa. He went further though to say that the South African leader also had a problem with destabilisation from within his country.

"He has to contend with those who are allies of General (Magnus) Malan and who, under P.W. (Botha) were actually running South Africa: the military intelligence powerhouse, the securocrats. We know they are still very much a formidable force for President de Klerk. The evidence is that General Malan, albeit out of the limelight, is still very much part of the establishment."

Under normal circumstances General Malan should have been summarily fired, said Mr Gurirab. Mr de Klerk has been unable to do this though, fearing his own survival as a leader. As a result, the securocrats who had been forced out of Namibia "along with their agents that they trained, financed and deployed, are brooding, licking their wounds and at the slightest opportunity they can start a programme of destabilisation against our country."

#### Deployment

In the light of this the Namibian government was taking the coup plot story seriously, Mr Gurirab said. Concern had already been aroused by the gunfire attacks on the houses of a number of cabinet ministers last month, the theft of arms from a police store in Windhoek, reports of arms caches in the homes of leading members of opposition political parties and continued telephone calls to newspapers threatening insurrection.

Mr Gurirab said South Africa's history in the region gave his government reason to be "nervous and to anticipate possible threats against our republic."

Both he and Mr Ribeiro expressed concern at the transfer to South Africa of 32 "Buffalo" Battalion and the so-called Bushman Battalions. In the Namibian and Angolan view, their continued deployment under arms and under the South African flag was not only a violation

of the accords which were reached for the implementation of Resolution 435, but posed a threat to the sovereignty of Namibia.

There was disturbing evidence, said Mr Ribeiro, from newspaper reports and Angolan sources of information, that elements of the former territorial and para-military forces (Koevoet) had made their way back to northern Namibia and Unita-held south-eastern Angola. He quoted sightings of Casspirs in the region and of "white men."

Said Mr Gurirab: "You've got a context (the history) and a (present) situation in which the present preoccupation of this government is not things that we are imaging—there is more than smoke out there and we must speak up against the possibility of our republic being undermined."

Namibia, he said, had to address the questions: "What does South Africa want? What do the seurocrats want? What does President de Klerk want?"

Mr Gurirab said he would like to think that President de Klerk wanted regional and international acceptance for his isolated, sanctioned, pariah state. He pointed out that Namibia had afforded him the opportunity of breaking some of that isolation by the very significant top-level meetings he had in Windhoek on the occasion of Namibia's independence.

"He appreciated that and they all considered it a success. He, unlike any other South African leader since General Smuts perhaps, stands to gain if what I have said about his wish to be accepted at home, across the board in South Africa and regionally, are true. And he would also like to be accepted internationally as a legitimate leader of South Africa.

"Therefore I would like to believe that President de Klerk and those among his colleagues who want that to come to pass would not like to be seen sponsoring at the same time elements or allowing elements, by act of looking the other way, to organise and carry out certain activities against a country like Namibia."

Namibia's independence and the credibility that South Africa achieved in that process had given hope to South Africa and the international community had indicated it was ready to give South Africa a chance—if it behaved.

"We would like to think therefore that this leader of South Africa, unlike his predecessors, would not want to stir up things."

Mr Ribeiro said that the political principles on which the 1988 New York Accord and the Brazzaville Protocols were based were quite acceptable to Angola.

"But we see some contradictions between some acts of the South African government and these principles. It is difficult to understand why our nationals (the Angolans in 32 Battalion) who participated on the South African side are still under South African command."

His government had substantial evidence of connections between Unita, the former territorial forces and some "segments of South African government which persist with the old policies.

"For President de Klerk to make his policies more credible, some change is needed. We're looking for the facts, the reality to give credibility to his principles and the new cooperation."

Angolan relations with South Africa had cooled at about the time the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government entered into direct talks with Unita to settle the country's internal conflict, he said. Asked whether this was the result of the South African "segments" he had referred to attempting to sabotage the peace initiatives, he said: "Sabotage is your word, but yes, you can assess it in that direction."

Despite the present though, there was still the opportunity to achieve the peace his government sought and to achieve regional goodwill.

"After all these years of war, the great advantage now is that we've discovered we can speak the same language. But those "segments" of the South African government of which I have spoken, they need to be converted, persuaded to the new policies."

## Zambia

### Kaunda Urges Multiparty Referendum Cancellation

MB2409183090 Lusaka Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 24 Sep 90

[Text] President Kaunda has recommended to the National Council that the referendum should not be held because its debate has been turned into an instrument of creating anarchy in the nation by some individuals. Comrade Kaunda questioned why the referendum should be held when such people are using it to divide the nation, adding that the referendum was an excellent idea if everybody was prepared to behave in a civilized fashion.

Opening the 25th National Council in Lusaka, Comrade Kaunda said UNIP [United National Independence Party] will win any general election against any other party to be formed. Comrade Kaunda challenged multiparty advocates to sit down and [words indistinct] (?new) political parties because they were shouting false accusations of oppression by UNIP.

Meanwhile, President Kaunda has urged the National Council to consider the Central Committee's recommendation to repeal the Industrial Relations Act which currently makes it obligatory for a trade union to be affiliated to the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions, ZCTU.

Announcing far reaching recommendations on the democratization of UNIP and (?a call) for political pluralism, Comrade Kaunda said in the new political process that the country begins, affiliation by a trade union to ZCTU cannot be mandatory and supported by statutes. He said democratization of the party and the need for multiparty politics entails political and social liberalization.

(?Also), President Kaunda has challenged UNIP members and leaders to reform and begin to cultivate a new image by (?eradicating their) [word indistinct] (?attacks). Comrade Kaunda said the party must actively recruit high profile people with respected reputations in business and their professions, adding that new channels for their [word indistinct] into party policy matters and administration should be opened.

He said the party must develop a brand new approach to the electorate and that only men and women of integrity, patriotism, and commitment to the cause of the country need to be recruited. Comrade Kaunda said the new UNIP should be one of justice and prosperity, adding that it must clearly identify itself as an (?expressive) initiator and custodian of the economic reform program.

#### **Praised by Minister**

MB2409192290 Lusaka Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 24 Sep 90

[Text] The minister of state for water, Comrade Daniel Monkombo, has praised President Kaunda for scrapping the referendum because the debate was turning to anarchy.

Comrade Monkombo said in Lusaka today that the debate on whether to retain the one-party or reintroduce multiparty democracy was degenerating into [word indistinct] he said President Kaunda should also be praised for releasing coup plotters, which is an indication of his commitment to human rights. He was speaking at Mulungushi Conference Center in his (?vote) of thanks for Dr. Kaunda's opening speech at the 25th National Council.

#### **\*Japanese Loan Aid Suspended by Debt Difficulty**

90AF0690D Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English  
5 Aug 90 p 7

[Text] Japan which suspended its loan aid programme to Zambia is yet to make a formal decision on whether to resume the facility as its terms are governed by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to which Japan is a leading member.

According to official records obtained in Lusaka Japan last scheduled \$53.57 million under a loan aid programme for Zambia in 1986 but no extra aid has been forthcoming since then.

But a statement released by the Japanese embassy noted there were three types of assistance extended by Japan to

Zambia and other countries and these were loan aid, grant aid and technical cooperation.

"The loan aid has now been suspended because of the conditions of Zambia's debt repayment programmes," it said.

But Japanese aid to Zambia as a whole had been increasing during the 1980s and the total amount of aid to date had reached approximately \$60 million during the 1989 fiscal year and that included technical cooperation, the statement said.

The Japanese aid covers various fields such as agriculture, education, health, food and commodities, but the statement explains that Japan also implemented economic cooperation in accordance with the common international philosophy of aid "recognition of interdependency and humanitarian condition."

The Japanese aid also included the development of developing countries and the support of their self-help efforts.

On recent Japanese aid to Zambia, the statement adds that there had been changes of Tokyo's Overseas Development Administration (ODA) disbursements to Zambia which showed that in 1988 grant amounted to \$59.66 million, technical cooperation \$11.77 million and loan aid \$19.43 million.

Reaffirming that Japan had always been a leading donor country among Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of OECD member nations under ODA arrangement, the statement said Tokyo channelled \$41.68 million in 1987 to Zambia, representing more than 12 percent of the total aid package.

And first secretaries at the Japanese embassy in Lusaka Mr. Yu Takahashi (public relations) and Mr. Takahiro Jonishi (economic cooperation) assured that Japan had not in any way reduced aid to Zambia and that she had since remained a leading donor.

#### **\*Japanese Grant \$7 Million To Construct School**

90AF0690C Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English  
9 Aug 90 p 1

[Text] Japan has granted Zambia \$6.9 million for the construction of a junior secondary school at Lukona in the Western Province.

Foreign Affairs Minister Cde Luke Mwananshiku signed the agreement in Lusaka yesterday and Japanese ambassador to Zambia Mr. Yoshiki Sugiura signed for his government.

Speaking after signing the letters of exchange, Mr Sugiura said:

"The junior secondary school will take in some 30 percent of elementary school-leavers in and around Lukona.

"An additional feature to the school building is boarding facilities which will accommodate half the pupils at the school."

Education was the basis for nation building and the future of any country, depended to a large degree, upon children of the next generation and hence a greater educational opportunity for them was the key.

The grant for the school was the fourth such project following the ones for the Maheba refugee camp, Jumbe and Zimba.

Assistance in the field of educational facilities was a part of the Japanese cooperation in the basic human needs and was considered one of the most important pillars in economic cooperation.

Cde Mwananshiku said construction of secondary schools was on a priority list because of the increased demand for school places.

"We are aware of the concern by parents to get children into school and parents want more educational facilities," he said.

In this era, practically all the children wanted to go to school and it was the wish of the Party and its Government that children got school places.

Children could use education for their development as well as the development of the country.

#### **Party Chief Thanks Japanese for 'Assistance'**

*MB1809194690 Lusaka Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 18 Sep 90*

[Text] The secretary general of the party, Comrade Grey Zulu, has praised Japan for the assistance it gives to Zambia. The party chief (?made) the praise when [words indistinct] University of Japan, Mr. Minol Sakurai, called on him today.

Noting that the assistance has been without strings attached, Comrade Zulu said that Japan has assisted Zambia in various fields which included health, transport, and animal husbandry. He said that the construction of a pediatric surgical at the University Teaching Hospital has helped Zambia in dealing with [words indistinct] (?diseases). Comrade Zulu said that he was happy that Professor Sakurai was in the country for a program of establishing a research for children-related diseases which would greatly help the country.

#### **\*Coups Prospects High as Kaunda's Support Wanes**

*90AF0690A London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL  
in English 27 Jul 90 pp 1, 2*

[All quotation marks as published]

[Text] President Kenneth Kaunda will never recover fully from the 30 June coup attempt, the most serious in

his 26 years in power. It is clear that sections of the army are against him, that many Zambians are tired of Kaunda and his United National Independence Party (UNIP)—Zambia's sole political party—and that there is no prospect of real economic recovery under the present government (AC Vol 31 No 11).

If Kaunda insists on clinging to power, as he seems intent on doing, sooner or later a coup attempt will succeed.

At first, government officials dismissed the 30 June incident as the work of a frustrated army lieutenant, Mwamba Luchembe, the commander of a platoon detailed to guard the Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation premises in Lusaka. Luchembe went on national radio at half past three on the morning of Saturday 30 June to announce that the army had taken over the leadership. The announcement was repeated every five minutes, punctuated by music. Only four hours later, at about 7:15 a.m., did an unidentified army officer broadcast a statement that the army had not taken over the country and that the nation should ignore 'what you have heard from confused hyenas.' Shortly after, the UNIP secretary general Grey Zulu, the country's de facto number two, came on the air to announce in a voice quivering with emotion that the coup attempt had been crushed by loyal troops and that Lt. Luchembe had been detained.

At the time, Kaunda was on the Copperbelt to open Zambia's international trade fair. He is said to have spent the early hours of 30 June in a student hostel at Mindolo Ecumenical Foundation in Kitwe while the Luchembe group was looking for him.

Luchembe, in his late 30s, is from a royal family of the Bemba tribe from Chinsali District in Northern Province, where Kaunda himself was born of Malawian parents 66 years ago. His initial announcement was greeted with jubilation in the Lusaka townships as people took to the streets to cheer the news of Kaunda's overthrow. Only later, when it became plain that Kaunda was still in power, did a subdued mood return.

The ostensible reason for the coup attempt was the announcement some days earlier of an increase in the price of maize meal, Zambia's staple food, of over 100 percent. The 25-kilogram bag of breakfast meal, which used to retail at 114 kwachas [Ks], was to sell at Ks.269, while the 50-kg bag went up from Ks.229 to Ks.558. Most workers earn less than Ks1,000 per month. Accordingly, the prime minister, General Malimba Masheke, said that to help workers in the low-income bracket the government had increased the value of food coupons from Ks.21 to Ks.30 which would cost the state an average of Ks.1,000 mn. per month. Only miners will be exempt from the increases because they continue to enjoy a subsidy from their employer, Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines.

Public workers—including soldiers—received an 85 percent salary rise to cushion them against the food price increases. The government explained the price rises as



being due to higher producer prices paid to farmers and as a part of its economic recovery programme, entailing the removal of subsidies on food prices.

Fearing a repeat of the Copperbelt riots of December 1986, which followed an earlier rise in the price of food, the government deployed troops around the Copperbelt in anticipation of riots. In fact, trouble started in Lusaka, taking the authorities by surprise. Looters took everything from both state and private shops and attacked government buildings. They turned on house number 394 in Old Chilenje, Kaunda's house during the independence struggle, which has been turned into a national museum. They set the exhibits ablaze, including the personal objects once used by Kaunda and his family.

On the second day of the riots, Kaunda warned of tougher action against looters. He was adamant that he would not withdraw the food price rises. He blamed the riots on advocates of a multi-party system who had incited the people to rise so that they could take power and then claim credit for the eventual success of the government's economic recovery programme. Many Zambians were incensed by Kaunda's belligerent tone and by the lack of any expression of sorrow for the dead, who included two children and two policemen.

It was in this atmosphere that Luchembe struck, after a week of rioting in Lusaka had spread to other towns, leaving 27 dead and hundreds seriously injured.

Many observers reckon that, not for the first time this year, Kaunda had grossly over-estimated his personal popularity and had misread the popular mood. It has also become evident that more soldiers were involved than just a lone lieutenant. Secretary of State for Security Alex Shapi admitted as much by saying that more senior officers were being investigated. According to military sources, Luchembe had agreed with some of his colleagues to take over the government while Kaunda was on the Copperbelt, but he acted prematurely. The only senior government official who came near to death in the attempt was information minister Arnold Simuchimba who rushed to the Lusaka mass media complex to see what was happening and had his Range Rover riddled with bullets. The government has denied that there was any shooting.

The first political casualty of the coup was the army commander, Lieutenant-General Gary Kalenge. On 1 July, he was relieved of his command and replaced by his deputy Francis Sibamba, a Lozi from Western Province. Kalenge, never regarded as a total Kaunda loyalist, hails from the North-Western Province, considered a hotbed of opposition. He had earlier this year been mentioned in public evidence given in the trial of Lieutenant-General Christon Tembo, his predecessor, charged with attempting to overthrow the government in 1988 and currently on trial.

Also following the 30 June coup attempt, air force commander Hannaniah Lungu was appointed minister of defence, replacing Frederick Hapunda who had been

sacked by Kaunda on 7 June on account of his support for a multi-party system. On the same date, the president had also removed the veteran Axon Soko from the central committee for allegedly passing party secrets to the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU), the spearhead of the movement against the one-party state. Soko was chairman of the economic and finance sub-committee of the UNIP central committee and was a supporter of the late Simon Kapwepwe.

Another person fired after the Luchembe coup attempt is former police chief Josiah Konayuma, also named in the Christon Tembo trial. He is replaced by another Tonga, Zunga Siakalima, the new inspector-general of police.

Lungu, the new defence minister, is a top pilot who is close both to Kaunda and to Grey Zulu, to whom he is related. He is from Petauke district in Eastern Province. During the confusion following Luchembe's 30 June announcement, it was Lungu who rallied senior army officers and who was in the helicopter which landed at Zulu's Makeni residence to assure him that the coup attempt had been foiled. It was also he who piloted Zulu, still wearing his bedroom slippers, to the mass media complex to make his broadcast assuring the public that all was well with the government. Kalenge was unreachable at the time, while several senior ministers are reported to have attempted to flee from the capital. Civilians are still wondering why it took the army four hours to retake the mass media complex and capture Luchembe.

The coup attempt demonstrated that there is widespread opposition in the army and that it has some public support. After Luchembe's broadcast there were chants in the street of 'Kaunda out, Tembo in'. Tembo is now a serious presidential contender. The prosecution case against him has grown so weak that it seems likely the prosecution will fail and Tembo will be released into a political arena where he is now well-equipped to compete.

Kaunda has said that he will seek the advice of his colleagues in the UNIP central committee on how to deal with Luchembe and the other 1990 coup plotters. Many interpret this to mean that the government will propose a tribunal to deal summarily with the cases rather than wait for the regular courts, as in previous coup attempts. Although in his post-coup address to the nation Kaunda sounded defiant and aggressive, the government raised the face value of maize-meal coupons yet again, this time from Ks.30 to Ks.42, to cushion the very poor against the effects of the recent price rises. Since every low-income family is entitled to six coupons, in essence this means that such families are entitled to a free 27-kilogram bag of maize meal per month.

As for the multi-party referendum, Kaunda has fixed the date for 17 October. Following the report of Deputy Chief Justice Mathew Ngulube, chairman of the referendum commission, campaigning for or against the multi-party system is now open. Kaunda had jumped the

gun by warning that multi-party politics will breed 'chaos, bloodshed and death,' citing Uganda, Nigeria, Sudan and Ghana as examples. He has labelled advocates of multi-party politics as misfits, malcontents, drug-peddlers and dissidents. The ZCTU and the churches intend to campaign in favour of a multi-party system and have protested vigorously that the government has already been canvassing for support of the one-party concept.

Less than 10 percent of the population are now UNIP members. Nevertheless, the party remains a formidable patronage machine. ZCTU chairman-general Frederick Chiluba and General Secretary Newstead Zimba were abroad from late May until early July but are now preparing for the campaign. Justice Ngulube has said that multi-party campaigners will have access to the media. UNIP has already dispatched cadres at district and provincial level to schools and colleges to canvass for the retention of the one-party state. 'The whole game is going to be a circus,' according to former central committee member Vernon Mwaanga, now a prominent

businessman and advocate of political reform. The campaign against the single party is being led by a recently-formed National Interim Committee for Multi-party Democracy, headed by ex-minister Arthur Wina.

Representatives of the two million-plus Catholics on the Copperbelt have threatened to boycott the referendum if the safeguards suggested by the ZCTU to ensure justice and fair play are not observed. These include the presence of international observers, a lifting of the state of emergency, equal media time for advocates of a multi-party system and defenders of the status quo, and no threats or intimidation. According to Catholic sources, all provinces are sending resolutions to the Zambia Episcopal Conference, enabling the bishops to issue a statement on the matter. Copperbelt central committee member Rankin Sikasula has quarrelled with the editorial board of a catholic publication for publishing articles in favour of a multi-party system.

Even a vote in favour of the one-party system will not see the end of Kaunda's problems, since political discontent is now endemic. If the president does not engineer some sort of substantial political reform, there will be every encouragement for a soldier to try again.

## Ghana

### Paper Commends Rawlings on Gulf Crisis Stance

AB2209154690 Accra Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 21 Sep 90

[From the press review]

[Text] The PIONEER welcomes the call made by the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, for every possible means, short of war, to be employed to persuade Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to withdraw from Kuwait. Chairman Rawlings made the call when the Kuwaiti minister of communications, Shaykh Habib Hayat, delivered a special message from the amir of Kuwait to him.

The PIONEER says: In keeping with protocol, Chairman Rawlings made use of a golden opportunity to bring a balance in his comments on the Gulf crisis. The PIONEER feels it is magnanimous to call a spade a spade, no matter whose ox is gored. The paper sees Chairman Rawlings' statement as a display of independence of thought and action which is ennobling and for which Flight Lt. Rawlings deserves commendation.

What the PIONEER, therefore, looks forward to is a reorientation and extension of that display of independence of action towards finding a lasting solution to a general peace in the Middle East, including the Arab-Israeli conflict.

### Paper on Lessons From U.S. Official's Dismissal

AB2409164290 Accra Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 21 Sep 90

[From the press review]

[Text] The PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC comments on the dismissal last Monday of the U.S. Air Force chief of staff, General Michael Dugan, for revealing sensitive information to the press about America's military plans in the Gulf region. Gen. Dugan was quoted as saying, among other things, that should war break out in the Gulf, the United States would use its air power to bombard Baghdad. In the view of the GRAPHIC, Gen. Dugan's dismissal should have some lessons for Ghanaian public officials in both civil and military establishments. The paper points out that it should take only an elementary mind to know that the possible way to win any war in the Gulf would be by air power. But it was wrong, continues the paper, for Gen. Dugan to talk about it, because the final decision, which is reserved for the U.S. president, has not yet been taken.

The paper observes that timing and propriety in these things are crucial for safeguarding freedom and justice, and Ghana would continue to pay high invisible costs, unless some Ghanaian public officials begin to be on their guard against the looseness of their tongue. This is

because there have been reported instances where Ghanaian public officials, who have attended a meeting at top levels in government, have gone away from such meetings to discuss the proposals that were made at such meetings with their friends.

Some public officials in Ghana have been known to say things about their country before foreigners as if they are not Ghanaians. The GRAPHIC believes that it is high time such persons are taken to task.

### Commentary Views Rawlings, Babangida Meeting

AB2409153090 Accra Domestic Service in English  
1300 GMT 24 Sep 90

[Yao Asante commentary]

[Text] On Saturday, 22 September 1990, General Ibrahim Babangida, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, paid a day's working visit to Accra to confer with his brother and colleague, Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], on current world issues as well as the situation in Liberia.

Their meeting, firmly anchored in the spirit of brotherhood, solidarity, and understanding, gives the lie to reports and rumors here and in the foreign media intended to portray a breakdown of trust based on distorted reporting of changes intended to strengthen the structure of ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, Cease-Fire Monitoring Group]. It is now clear that their mischief failed and that the fears which they raised were unfounded.

Lieutenant General Quainoo's proposals for the restructuring of ECOMOG have been accepted, with Nigeria's Major General J. Dogonyaro to assume control of day-to-day military matters as field commander of ECOMOG, with Gen. Quainoo as overall force commander. This, we believe, will sharpen the capacity of the augmented forces of ECOMOG to deal with the still fluid and unpredictable situation in Liberia and, finally, enforce peace and restore law and order in our sister West African state.

Those who seek to spread stories of imagined dissension between Nigeria and Ghana over the conduct of ECOMOG's responsibilities are now left out.

The various high-powered delegations which have shuttled between Nigeria and Ghana during this year may not have been given a great deal of publicity. But the recent visit by President Babangida to the 37 Military Hospital together with our head of state to spend some time with Nigerian and Ghanaian soldiers wounded in the Liberian conflict, as well as President Babangida's pledge to explore all possible means to minimize the shocks to Ghana on the recent escalation in oil prices caused by the Gulf conflict, indicates the nature of some African solidarity and brotherhood.

The historic responsibility of our two countries is heavy. But we have leaders who have the vision to forge ahead in unity and common purpose. Our two leaders need all our encouragement and support in their efforts to uphold the dignity of Africa and save our region from the stigma of internal conflict.

## Liberia

### Rebel Leader Taylor Outlines Political Program

AB2509072090 Paris AFP in English 0556 GMT  
25 Sep 90

[By Bernard Nicholas]

[Text] Gbarnga, Liberia, Sept 25 (AFP)—Rebel leader Charles Taylor, insisting his National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) was the country's new government, has mapped out plans for elections to end the Liberian crisis. In an interview Monday with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE correspondents in this town 150 kilometers (95 miles) northeast of the Liberian capital, Mr. Taylor said the NPFL was asking each of Liberia's 13 counties to designate a representative to a provisional assembly to be held on October 15 here.

These 13 representatives, likely to be traditional chiefs, would be joined by six delegates from six political parties, five delegates from his own NPFL, four from specific interest groups, and three from a rival rebel faction led by Prince Johnson, he said. The assembly would be responsible for preparing presidential and legislative elections within at least a year's time, with the NPFL suggesting they be held within six months. The Constitution would remain unchanged, he said.

At a press conference here on Sunday [23 September], Mr. Taylor had called for elections to be held on October 10. He insisted that Liberia "has a government, that of the NPFL." He said the NPFL was open to other political formations and had offered them seven to eight cabinet posts. Mr. Taylor did not say how many posts had already been attributed to his own group, although he had earlier named his men to the defense, foreign affairs and justice ministries.

The leader of the rebel group which controls most of Liberia, Mr. Taylor said he was naming five "unanimously respected" Liberian figures to an electoral commission to oversee the process. The commission would be headed by the Reverend J. Jellico Bright, head of the Liberian Episcopal Church, and include two lawyers.

Among the political parties he named to participate in the process were: the National Democratic Party of former president Samuel Doe, the Liberian Action Party headed by Ellen Sirleaf in exile in the United States, the Unity Party led by Gabriel Kpoteh, who was jailed last year under the Doe regime and recently exiled, and the Unity Party of the People, led by Bacchus Matthews, a leftist opposition figure during Doe's rule.

The specific interest groups invited to be members of the provisional assembly included the Inter-faith Committee, the Press Union of Liberia, and the Movement for Justice in Africa, a left-leaning organization headed by Amos Sawyer, an opposition figure who was appointed president of an interim Liberian government by a conference of Liberian exiles on August 30. The NPFL said Monday it had not yet received a response from other Liberian factions to Mr. Taylor's call on Sunday for elections next month.

In the Gambian capital of Banjul, the Liberian interim government, set up at the Aug. 30 conference sponsored by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), felt Mr. Taylor was "taking too many initiatives," sources said. Meanwhile, the ECOWAS envoys have been dispatched to meet with Mr. Taylor and rival leader Mr. Johnson to convince them to agree to peace talks in Sierra Leone later this week.

African diplomats in Freetown, reacting to Mr. Taylor's statements on Sunday, said chances for peace looked good, but thought Mr. Taylor's proposals for an October 10 election were "unrealistic and unacceptable."

Meanwhile, the NPFL said on Monday its forces had taken control of all of Grand Gedeh County, the former seat of power of Mr. Doe. Mr. Taylor's forces would thus control all of Liberia, except for the western half of the capital which is in the hands of troops led [by] Mr. Johnson and remnants of Mr. Doe's presidential guard.

### Officials, Groups React to Taylor Proposals

#### Interim Government Opposes

AB2509060090 Paris AFP in French 1754 GMT  
24 Sep 90

[Excerpt] Abidjan, 24 Sep (AFP)—The interim government in Liberia is opposed to the political path proposed yesterday by Charles Taylor calling, in particular, for holding general elections by the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) on 10 October in Liberia, where a cease-fire seemed to be in force today for the second day consecutively, according to AFP special correspondents.

The interim government, formed under the auspices of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) during its Banjul conference from 27 August through 2 September, believes that Charles Taylor is taking "too many initiatives," according to sources close to that government. This interim government, whose composition is yet to be officially announced, was expected, according to the ECOWAS plan, to rule the country after the departure of Liberian President Samuel Doe and to organize general elections within a year. [passage omitted]



### ECOWAS Chairman Comments

AB2409211990 London BBC World Service in English  
1709 GMT 24 Sep 90

[From "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The other thing that muddled the waters in the Liberian crisis of who is in command of ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, Cease-Fire Monitoring Group]. Nigeria has announced the appointment of General Dogonyaro to restructure the force. But where did that leave Ghanaian Lieutenant General Quainoo. Was he sacked?

As it turned out, Dogonyaro is field commander, Quainoo is force commander; and President Babangida's visit to Accra seems to have smoothed over a potential rift between Ghana and Nigeria. Caught in the middle of it all is President Sir Dawda Jawara, the ECOWAS chairman. Julian Marshal asked him what has gone wrong:

[Begin recording] [Jawara] No. Well, there was some little bit of confusion due to breakdown of communications, I should think. But, I mean you get things working ideally all the time. The fact is that everybody had agreed, we had all agreed that we should review the command structure; and the senior army officers, as I said earlier on, both Ghanaians and Nigerians, with the active participation of General Quainoo himself, came out with these recommendations. The fact that these decisions were prematurely announced actually is regrettable, but I do not think it matters too much.

[Marshal] In the face of this, Mr. President, and I stand to be corrected, but is ECOWAS' political initiative in terms of setting up an interim government and moving toward elections, seems to be running out of steam. We now have Charles Taylor saying he intends to hold elections in two weeks time. He is the president, he has got a government, and what is your reaction to all that?

[Jawara] I think the ECOWAS program is still intact and I do hope that all parties will cooperate in implementing this program. Yes, I have heard about Mr. Charles Taylor saying he wants to hold elections in about two weeks time, which to me is not too realistic considering the situation in Liberia today.

[Marshal] Will ECOMOG allow him to hold elections?

[Jawara] Well, it is not so much ECOMOG but circumstances may not allow him to hold elections in two weeks time.

[Marshal] But Mr. President, it just seems a tremendous gap at the moment between what it is that ECOWAS is proposing and what it is that Charles Taylor is proposing, and in order for this thing to be successful, you have got to get his agreement, have you not?

[Jawara] First of all, it was highly commendable that he at long last agreed to a cease-fire, which he announced on

Saturday, midday Saturday, which is highly commendable, which falls into line with what we have been trying to get him to do for a long time now; and let us hope that in the course of time, he will come around and cooperate not only with ECOWAS, but also with the interim government of Liberia, which has been set up by all the six political parties of Liberia plus a number of other interest groups, a very wide cross-section, and who are leaving the door open for him and his National Patriotic Front to participate. [end recording]

### Woewiyu Views Elections

AB2409193290 London BBC World Service in English  
1709 GMT 24 Sep 90

[Text] In Liberia, it seems some kind of a cease-fire is in operation, and Charles Taylor, the Patriotic Front leader, is busy laying down his plans for the country. He has persistently rejected the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] plan and the interim government set up at the recent talks in Banjul. Taylor is again calling himself president of Liberia and is now talking of holding elections as soon as 10 October. Well, Patriotic Front spokesman Tom Woewiyu called us up again to tell us about his plans, and Elisabeth Ohene asked him if holding an election so early was not a mad scheme:

[Begin recording] [Woewiyu] Well, Elisabeth, it is not a mad scheme.

[London BBC World Service at 1615 GMT on 24 September, in an otherwise abbreviated transmission of the Woewiyu interview, adds the following: "What Mr. Taylor is talking about is... [changes thought] I should recall, Mr. Taylor declared an interim government about two months ago, which is called the National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly. That government consists of six individuals from the cabinet, five from the National Patriotic Front itself, and 13 members, one from each of the political regions of Liberia. And of course, he has appointed some of those cabinet members, one of which I am, and we have been running the country since then. What he is saying now is that on 10 October, the people of Liberia... [changes thought]]

There are more than 2 million Liberians living in Liberia, and besides Doe's spot in Monrovia—which is about two square miles or even less—besides that area, every other part of Liberia, I won't say is running smoothly to what it used to be, but people are trying to normalize their lives. And so, he is asking the consensus of that population to appoint one person or elect one person from each of the political regions, to come and represent them on that assembly. The assembly is an interim assembly; the life of it is only six months; and it will set all of the stages for general elections, for normalizing the situation in the country. And that is what he is talking about.

[Ohene] You know, there is a war on in Liberia currently. You say this is only in Monrovia. Now what state is the rest of the country in to be able to mount an election?

[Woewiyu] Well, believe me, Elisabeth, we have enough food in the rest of the country. We have transportation running from Monrovia to Nimba, from Monrovia to the Ivorian border. People are coming back in. People who want to go out are going; and food prices have dropped dramatically. The stores are open in Buchanan, open in all of the towns in those areas. We have opened the Port of Buchanan. And merchants are now bringing in goods. The Red Cross is working out of the Port of Buchanan. The Catholic Relief, everybody is working there. And I won't say that everything is normal in those areas, but I tell you, the war itself for us is over. As long as Doe was dead—Prince Johnson's people know that was the prime objective. The only problem we have now is this ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], which is determined to install a government that they formed in Banjul, a government that has no basis at all. And, of course, they are the ones now that are carrying out bombing raids throughout the country.

[Ohene] What will this assembly do?

[Woewiyu] It will be the task of the assembly to somehow create an environment in which all Liberians will have a free hand in putting their political parties back on track. It will be the responsibility of the assembly to establish an election commission to see to it that elections are held. It will be the responsibility of the assembly to see to it that all the security mechanisms, police, immigration, and all of the normal apparatus of our society are put back on track to make sure that Liberia returns to a normal situation.

[Ohene] Can I ask you what kind of administration you think you have in other parts of the country, especially Grand Gedeh County? Do you have an administration there?

[Woewiyu] At this particular time, Grand Gedeh is a very volatile area. Mr. Taylor has issued orders to have our men not to enter Grand Gedeh. There are Liberian citizens in Grand Gedeh who have absolutely nothing to do with what Mr. Doe and his henchmen did. Of course, there are still armed remnants of the Doe troops in there, but what we have done is seal off Grand Gedeh so that no violence comes out there into other areas. And I am sure at this particular time, there are negotiations going on with some of the major leaders inside of Grand Gedeh with our people so that we can normalize the situation in there. But I can assure you that there is no intention on the part of the Grand Gedehans and, of course, on the part of the National Patriotic Front people to have another war started over there. [end recording]

#### **NPFL, Guard Commanders Meet, Agree on Talks**

*AB2409183890 Paris AFP in French 1803 GMT  
24 Sep 90*

[Text] Monrovia, 24 Sep (AFP)—This morning, the commander of the Liberian Presidential Guard and the leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), which

has encircled the Guard, decided to discuss tomorrow the modalities for a cease-fire, they have told AFP.

Colonel James Freeman, commander of the guard (EMG) [Executive Mansion Guard], met Albert Paye, alias "Zoegba," the commander of the 1st Company of the NPFL's 2d Battalion, at about 1600 GMT less than 300 meters away from the Presidency, which is situated along Monrovia's seaside, an AFP reporter and photographer noted.

The two commanders agreed that discussions on the cease-fire would be held on Tuesday [25 September] at 1100 GMT at City Hall, about 30 meters away from the Presidency, they told AFP. The two forces ceased hostilities on Saturday night, 22 September.

This is the first discussion between these two forces which have been fighting each other for exactly nine months as of today. The meeting seems to have taken NPFL officials by surprise; its leader, Charles Taylor, stated to AFP a few hours earlier that he had been trying in vain to enter into contact with the other armed forces operating in the country.

The meeting was cordial, journalists noted. Immediately after the meeting, the troops of the two sides congratulated themselves and began joyful discussions, to the extent that it was difficult to tell which troops were under whose command.

The West African Cease-Fire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG), which was in control of the area on Saturday morning, was completely absent. Colonel Freeman told AFP that it had gathered at the port, about six km north of the Presidency.

It was not possible to obtain any information about the position of the other rebel force, the Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia (INPFL), comprising NPFL dissidents and led by Prince Johnson.

#### **NPFL Takes Lebanese Embassy for Meeting Hall**

*AB2309063090 Paris AFP in English 0154 GMT  
23 Sep 90*

[By Bernard Nicolas]

[Text] Monrovia, Sept (AFP)—Civilians in the devastated capital of Liberia are waging a desperate battle to survive as the nine-month civil war sputters on despite a cease-fire. Women and children can be seen crouching in half-destroyed and nearly abandoned buildings along the tiny streets linking a lagoon in northern Monrovia to the Atlantic Ocean. Occasionally women emerge from the tall grass of empty lots where an afternoon of scavenging has turned up a few fruits and leaves.

Under siege for the past three months, Monrovia is desperate for food. Water is supplied by daily rainfall. The city's water and electricity have been cut from early summer. The main thoroughfare Tubman Boulevard which cuts across Monrovia from east to west has been

virtually emptied of all life. Once stately villas are now ghastly ruins, the targets of successive waves of combatants who have riddled them with bullets, plundered their interiors and set fire to the rest.

A few buildings have been spared, notably the West German and Danish embassies, where a few guards still remain on duty. The Italian and Moroccan embassies also appear intact but are deserted. The diplomatic missions of the United Nations, Guinea, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Ivory Coast have been completely destroyed.

Two AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE correspondents here saw rebel forces and soldiers of the West African peace-keeping troops known as ECOMOG (Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group) exchange gunfire Saturday, several hours after the start of a midday cease-fire declared by rebel leader Charles Taylor. Mr. Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia, whose forces control most of the country with the exception of the western half of the capital and the region north of here, accused ECOMOG of continuing to pursue its operations. Rebels said the real test of the cease-fire would come Sunday morning when fighting is habitually heaviest.

AFP correspondents saw Mr. Taylor's rebels heading for the "front lines" situated around City Hall to relieve their comrades who in turn left for the "rear," many hitching a ride. The NPFL rebels on Saturday transformed the Lebanese Embassy into a meeting hall. The Lebanese ambassador departed earlier this month, leaving the embassy in charge of Youssef Mohmoud, a businessman. The only diplomat residing in the rebel-controlled eastern half of Monrovia, he is responsible for some 400 Lebanese nationals, many of whom have lived in Liberia for decades. The Lebanese constitute the largest foreign community here. But there are others still trapped in Liberia. A group of Chinese boarded a rebel van Saturday, telling correspondents they were hoping to get to Taiwan's capital of Taipei.

#### **NPFL Rebels Seize, Plunder Romanian Ship**

*AB2209173090 Paris AFP in French 1142 GMT 19 Sep 90*

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Sep (AFP)—A Romanian ship carrying 2,163 metric tons of cotton was plundered and its crew taken hostage for two weeks off the Liberia coast by a commando team of Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia, the official news agency ROMPRESS announced today. According to the agency, citing Aurel Ionescu, director of the navigation company "Navrom", the "Felix," which was enroute to Portugal, was heard from for the last time on 30 August by a Romanian ship which was in the area. The ship said it was 35 nautical miles off the Liberian coast.

According to Ionescu, the ship was not heard from until 15 September, when a radio message was heard saying that the crew members, whose number was not given,

were taken "hostage on 30 August by an NPFL commando team which confiscated the cargo and plundered the ship on the pretext of searching for weapons."

"Between 4 and 8 September, the crew was forced to repair a fishing trawler flying an unknown flag, which was also captured," the official of the navigation company said. "On 11 September, the "Felix" was forced to move under threat from the commando team to Buchanan (southeast of Monrovia), where it arrived on 12 September and left on 14 September following negotiations with Charles Taylor [NPFL leader]," Mr. Ionescu said.

The "Felix" has resumed its journey, according to the Romanian navigation company, which has asked its ships to sail at least 45 nautical miles off the Liberian coast.

#### **AFP Reviews Fighting; Death Toll at 10,000**

*AB2309123290 Paris AFP in English 1102 GMT 23 Sep 90*

By Bernard Nicolas]

[Excerpt] Monrovia Sept, 23 (AFP)—[passage omitted] From 7 a.m., when the sun came out after a violent early morning storm and torrential rains, NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] rebels could be seen walking about with smiles on their faces in the immediate vicinity of the presidential Executive Mansion.

The Nigerian ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] troops with which they had been fighting until Saturday night could not be seen from the NPFL lines. There did not appear to have been any contact between the front-lines of the two forces since the ceasefire.

Some of the rebel fighters were using the opportunity of the ceasefire to refuel their vehicles from service stations seized in the recent days of fighting, and the NPFL appeared to have mounted little in the way of a rearguard.

Monrovia's residents were also timidly showing themselves in the new calm, broken only by the sound of NPFL vehicles, the waves of the shoreline, birds and bullfrogs. No-one was however yet gathering up to numerous corpses rotting in the streets in order to bury them.

The civil war which began when Mr. Taylor's rebels attacked in the northeast of the country on December 24 is reckoned to have left nearly 100,000 dead in this West African state of some 2.5 million people. More than 600,000 have fled into Guinea, Ivory Coast and Sierra Leone to escape the fighting.

#### **BBC Roundup on Situation in Monrovia**

*AB2309132490 London BBC World Service in English 0730 GMT 22 Sep 90*

[From the "Saturdays Only" program]



[Text] Late last night, a spokesman for Prince Johnson contacted us from Monrovia to say that they had heard by the American Embassy that Charles Taylor had offered a cease-fire to take effect from noon today. The spokesman said that he understood that the cease-fire would be without preconditions. This was the first time, he said, that they had received a cease-fire offer from Charles Taylor. He went on to say that they welcomed the move and believed it was genuine. If indeed the shooting does stop later today, it would represent a major breakthrough in the conflict.

It comes shortly after a visit by the U.S. under secretary for African affairs, Herman Cohen, to Liberia as well as Nigeria, Ghana, Ivory Coast, and Burkina Faso. However, the West African peacekeeping force, ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], seemed to be in some confusion yesterday as reports from Nigeria spoke of a new ECOMOG commander, Major General Joshua Dogonyaro, and a new and more aggressive stance by the ECOMOG troops. This was later denied by the Ghanaian Government, who said that Maj. Gen. Dongonyaro had been appointed as a field commander, while Ghanaian Lieutenant General Arnold Quainoo remained force commander.

Whatever the state of the peacekeeping initiative, a cease-fire would come as a relief for the thousands of civilians caught in the crossfire in an increasingly [word indistinct] military situation, while food runs out and epidemic threatens an extremely weak population. Our West African correspondent, Elizabeth Blunt, was in Monrovia until Thursday [20 September] when she left for Freetown. Last night I asked her what the military situation was like when she left.

[Begin recording] [Blunt] Well it was very difficult. Things had got more difficult over the few days before I left town. Because it is so confused, there were remains of the army, soldiers running about in the center of town, setting things on fire; people would come streaming out with their possessions to the area I was living at saying that soldiers had come and told them to get out of their houses. Sometimes they killed the people as they came out; sometimes they were allowed to go. They looted shops if there was anything left to loot; there were some Senegalese killed when their shop was looted in the town. And they set buildings on fire, and some days and nights it seemed as if half of Monrovia was burning.

Meanwhile, there were Johnson's people going around looking for their enemies, anyone who might be Krahn, anyone who might be a soldier roaming about. They were hanging around outside the great (?film) compound where a lot of people had taken refuge near the American Embassy. One day this week they grabbed a man who had been a representative for Grand Gedeh County, a man called Chie Kaye, and when I later asked where he was I was told: Oh his body is down there on the beach by one of Johnson's fighters. So he also was murdered.

[Announcer] What was ECOMOG doing in the middle of this?

[Blunt] In the part of town where I was, ECOMOG was not really doing anything at all. They had withdrawn to their own side of the bridges, to the port side of the bridges. I think they were worried about an incident happening, the bridges being taken and their being cut off from their base. I saw no ECOMOG presence whatsoever in the city center in the last few days, nor was it possible for ordinary people to go across to the port or Bushrod Island. And the last time that I was allowed to cross the bridges it was desolate over there. There were no people walking about, nobody trading, nobody making little markets as usual. People were just huddled along the edges of the houses on the pavement. There was shooting, and there were bullets flying about; I am not sure from where. And they had barred up (?this area) in Bushrod Island which previously had been the most peaceful and normal part of the city.

[Announcer] So if there were some kind of change in the ECOMOG leadership and they went on the offensive in their present state, what would they actually be able to achieve?

[Blunt] Well they have never really unleashed their capabilities on the situation at all. They have never gone on any serious kind of offensive. I think they should prevail if they are able to deal with Johnson's people, stop them rampaging about with guns, stop them coming in and out of the port in such a threatening manner; they might be able to calm down and evacuate more of Doe's people. The troops I have spoken to here—I think there are over 1,000 troops, extra troops, in Freetown waiting to go—some of their officers seem very confident that if they get a free hand they can certainly sort out the factions in a relatively short time. It is just the inhibiting fact that they were supposed to be peacekeepers and not to attack anybody and not open fire on anybody that made their position very difficult. They were virtually sitting ducks in the port waiting for somebody to come and attack them.

[Announcer] What about the reports of cholera? Did you see any signs of an epidemic? Is it out of control?

[Blunt] Perhaps not out of control, but it is very worrying and very frightening to people. It is not always possible to, unless you do laboratory tests, to make a complete line between what is cholera and what is just very, very severe diarrhea. And if people are in such a state, even very severe diarrhea is enough to kill them. A man I know who has five children, his two youngest daughters and his baby all got extremely sick. They were already sick; they had not eaten properly for days. Their parents picked some leaves and boiled for them to eat. They were the wrong sort of leaves, and the three small ones got terrible diarrhea; the baby died. That is happening all over Monrovia now. That is the tragic way that children go, and it is not going to get any better if the rains dry up toward the end of this month or during October. People are going to have to rely more on



well water than rain water, and that is going to be the dangerous time. [end recording]

## Mali

### Traore Discusses Tuareg Attacks, Gulf Crisis

AB2409161090 Bamako Domestic Service in French  
2000 GMT 21 Sep 90

[President Moussa Traore's address to the nation on the occasion of the 30th independence anniversary of the Republic of Mali—recorded]

[Excerpts] Malians, on 22 September 1990, we will celebrate the 30th anniversary of the Republic of Mali. [passage omitted] Malians, we hoped to celebrate this 30th anniversary in meditation to mark the mourning imposed on us by the acts of aggression in the Sixth and Seventh Regions. Nothing is more atrocious in a family than when a member of this family is armed by a foreign hand to kill his brother, his father. Nothing is more intolerable than this situation, where a stranger breeds hatred among members of a family and manages to provoke killings within this family.

The dead of Menaka, (Tchidjermen), (Tassin), Abou Bessa, and Kintako are not the dead of only the bereaved families. These dead persons belong to the entire big family of the Malian people. In fact, Mali is one big family, solidly united in its diversity. It is through lack of knowledge of this fact and underestimation of the attachment of Malians to their national unity and territorial integrity that the aggressor embarked on his cruel adventure. The reaction of our people made it possible to frustrate the enemy's plan. The collaboration of the people and the drastic action by our valliant army also led to the restoration of order and security almost entirely.

But we know the action of our adversaries equally aims at terrorist activities and a subtle disinformation campaign meant to create confusion and spread panic in the two regions concerned. This campaign also aims at compromising the development programs of these regions and opposing Malians against one other and, certainly, at destabilizing our entire country and the subregion. What remains to be done is to draw all the necessary lessons from this event, pray for our dead, heal the wounds, and continue with our march toward social and economic progress in a state of national democracy. All those who deviate from this path, all those who play the enemy's game by poisoning people's minds both in Mali and outside through the propagation of false and malicious information will meet us on their way.

Malians, the debate on the practice of democracy within the party has constituted the second major event of the 30th year of our Republic. This debate has been frank, lucid, and courageous in line with the tradition of our country. It led to the observation that the Democratic Union of Malian People [UDPM] achieved remarkable results in matters of organization and participation of

the people in the political, economic, and social life of the nation without any discrimination.

The debate also made it possible to review the evils that corrode Malian society as well as the need to continue to ensure moral probity in public life and to combat deviations from our noble traditional values. The behavior of some political and administrative officials who put their personal interests above the collective interest has been identified as the major factor in this longstanding situation. This is why the UDPM's National Council's 5th extraordinary session on 23 to 25 August decided to continue with the debate on a wider application of democracy, to include political openness, although a large majority of people have expressed a desire to keep a one-party system with corrective measures.

Malians, the debate is important, and our people, who for the past half century have experienced diverse organizational forms of the society, are today mature enough to carry on this debate lucidly, calmly, frankly, and in the Malian way. The Malian people are mature enough to sovereignly make their own decision. This debate should not be transformed into a confrontation between supporters of the one-party system and those of a multiparty system. In fact, it is not the form of the chosen social organization that constitutes the strength of a democratic system. It is rather the state of mind of the leadership and adherence of the majority of the people to this system with which they should be able to identify and play their role fully. It is also not the form of the chosen system which brings moral probity into public life. There are several examples of this in the world.

We must, above all, convince ourselves that no democratic system, whether based on the multiparty or single-party system, can be viable unless there is the largest consensus on the deep aspirations of the people, the goals of the society, and the forms and limits to which individual and collective freedoms can be exercised without prejudice to the general interest. [passage omitted]

I also call on you to assume your full responsibility—your full responsibility as voters and militants in the upcoming elections: first, the municipal elections in Bamako, and then the renewal of the basic organs of the UDPM nationwide. These elections will be carried out under the banner of openness and total respect for the grassroots. It is your duty to seize the opportunity given you to effectively place the right man at the right place.

Malians, today more than ever, we need to be united in solidarity and mobilize all our strength to meet the great challenges of the 21st century, whose strategic stakes can already be seen on the international scene. [passage omitted]

In the Middle East, particularly in the Arabian-Persian Gulf, the situation remains highly worrying for peace and international security since the invasion of Kuwait by the Iraqi Armed Forces. Mali reiterates her strong opposition to the use of force in relations between states and disapproves of this violation of the sovereignty and

the territorial integrity of Kuwait, a member country of the Islamic Conference Organization and the Non-aligned Movement. It is in the name of respect for international law that Mali has always condemned the occupation of the state of Palestine by Israel and demanded an immediate stop to the settlement of colonies in that country.

Dear compatriots, right next door, the fratricidal war in Liberia and the tension between Mauritania and Senegal haunt our sleep. Once again, we make an urgent appeal to our brothers to resolve their differences through dialogue and exchange of views, the only means to restore peace, understanding, and confidence between peoples united by blood, history, geography, and above all, bound to live together. Peace should not remain a mere word or slogan; it must be a way of life. The Malian people, loyal to its ethics, will continue to actively strive to encourage and strengthen peace and security everywhere in the world. [passage omitted] [end recording]

#### **President Pardons Prisoners to Mark National Day**

*AB2409123290 Paris AFP in French 1238 GMT  
22 Sep 90*

[Text] Bamako, 22 Sep (AFP)—Malian President Moussa Traore has decided to pardon or reduce the sentences of 34 common law prisoners on the occasion of the 30th independence anniversary which falls today. The sentences of the detainees are totally or partially remitted, according to an official communique.

#### **Cabinet Ratifies ECOWAS Protocol**

*AB2009213290 Bamako Domestic Service in French  
2000 GMT 19 Sep 90*

[Excerpt] General Moussa Traore, president of the Republic and head of government, chaired a cabinet meeting today at Koulouba that adopted some important decisions. In matters of legislation, the cabinet adopted the following for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation:

A bill and draft decree on ratifying the additional protocol to amend and supplement the provisions under Article 7 of the protocol on the free movement of people and the right of residence and settlement signed in Ouagadougou on 30 June 1990—This additional protocol henceforth permits the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] to have the necessary instruments to settle disputes that may arise among member states over interpreting and implementing the protocol on the free movement of people and the right of residence and settlement.

A bill and draft decree on ratifying an additional protocol amending Article 53 of the ECOWAS treaty—This additional protocol amends and supplements the provisions under Article 53 of the ECOWAS Treaty and aims at defining the functions of the Finance and Administration Committee. [passage omitted]

## **Nigeria**

### **Vice President Meets Iranian Minister on Gulf**

*AB2109185290 Lagos Domestic Service in English  
1500 GMT 21 Sep 90*

[Text] Nigeria has called for the withdrawal of Iraq from Kuwait. The vice president, retired Vice Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, said in Lagos today that the country's stand was in line with the United Nations resolution on the issue. He was speaking when an Iran delegation, led by that country's minister of trade, Mr. 'Abdol Hoseyn Vahaji, called on him. The vice president described the situation in the Gulf as tense and a threat to world peace.

Responding, the Iranian minister said that there was need for improved trade relations between his country and Nigeria.

### **Babangida Reviews Armed Forces Restructuring**

*AB2209185890 Lagos Domestic Service in English  
1500 GMT 22 Sep 90*

[Text] The restructuring of the Armed Forces is to be pursued to its logical conclusion. This is in line with the determination of the present government to ensure that professionalism within the Armed Forces was brought back to eminence to achieve operational competence.

President Ibrahim Babangida stated this today in a message to the passing out parade of the 37 regular Army and Air Force cadets; 38 regular naval cadets; and 29 Army short-service cadets at the Nigerian Defense Academy [NDA] in Kaduna.

General Babangida noted that the current reduction of the strength of the Armed Forces will certainly affect the number of intake into the academy. In this regard, the various services are expected to work out their official requirements for the next 10 years or more to enable the NDA to plan to recruit and obtain the required number.

President Babangida disclosed that the NDA will be moved to a permanent site because the physical development of the academy has suffered state restrictions in the last few years. When fully developed, the permanent site would meet expectations of an institution of such nature. He expressed the hope that movement to the site would commence in the middle of 1992. President Babangida stressed that military formations and units will be properly settled in barracks before October 1992. He explained that the current state of the nation's economy could not support too large a military force as is the case now.

The Armed Forces are to be modernized for effectiveness. In a message to the passing out parade of the NDA, President Babangida said the Armed Forces would continue to be adequately equipped, while essential welfare projects would be undertaken to ensure the comfort of all military personnel and their families. Gen. Babangida remarked that the present administration intended to keep a strong and viable Armed Forces that would

achieve better deterrence and, whenever necessary, defeat the nation's enemies in combat.

He called on the Armed Forces to defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the nation against external aggression and internal subversion. In his view, this would insure systematic socioeconomic development of available resources in an atmosphere of political stability, peace, and happiness of the people under the glory of God.

Gen. Babangida observed that the involvement of the military in politics from 1966 to date has adversely affected the peculiar organizational, ethics, cohesion, professional discipline, dedication, and above all, esprit de corps. He blamed military involvement in politics on the recklessness of politicians in the First and Second Republics who led the nation to the brink of collapse. Gen. Babangida stated that the transition to civil rule program had put into play the factors that would support a stable polity and make military intervention unnecessary. According to him, the success of the future political and economic programs, started by the present administration, rests squarely on the shoulders of all Nigerians, particularly those who will be saddled with the leadership of the country.

#### **PANA Profiles New ECOMOG Commander**

*AB2109180590 Dakar PANA in English 1722 GMT 21 Sep 90*

[Text] Lagos, 21 Sept (PANA)—The new commander of the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] Ceasefire Monitoring Group in Liberia, (ECOMOG), Maj. Gen Joshua Nimyel Dogonyaro, 48, who succeeds Lt. Gen. Arnold Quainoo of Ghana, is one of the most credible military officers in the administration of Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida.

A member of the Armed Forces Ruling Council (AFRC), the new commander, whose appointment was announced in Lagos Thursday by the spokesman of Nigerian Vice-President Augustus Aikhomu, was born on 6 September, 1942 in Dakan, Kuka, in Nigeria's Plateau State. After his secondary education in the Gindiri Boys School, not far from Jos, capital of Plateau State, Dogonyaro enrolled at the Nigerian Defence Academy for Cadet Training in 1964. He was commissioned as second lieutenant in the Nigerian Army Armoured Corps in 1967.

Dogonyaro has held a number of staff and command positions in the Nigerian Army. He was officer commanding 1 Recce Squadron from 1967 to 1969, and commanding officer 1 Recce Regiment from 1972-76. From 1977-79, Dogonyaro was commander, 24 Armoured Brigade. He also served as the task force commanding officer, 203 Armoured Battalion, on the peace-keeping force in Chad.

From 1987 to 1990 he was named commander of the Armoured Tank Division in Ibadan, one of the strongest

striking forces of the Nigerian Army, before recalled to the chief of the Defence Staff and appointed director of training and operations.

#### **Agreements Reached With Niger on Border Region**

*AB2309214790 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 23 Sep 90*

[Text] The Katsina State Government and authorities in Maradi and Zinder regions in the Republic of Niger are to draw proposals toward enhancing trade and commerce among the three border states. This was part of the resolutions of the second tripartite meeting of the heads of government of the three regions in Katsina.

According to the communique on the meeting, the Chambers of Commerce from the regions have been mandated to draw the proposals, which will emphasize regular exchange of laws and regulations governing trade in accordance with the Nigeria-Niger Joint Commission.

The meeting also agreed to link Katsina State of Nigeria and Zinder in the Niger Republic with telephone to improve communication between the two countries. The heads of government of the three regions also resolved to set up a committee of medical experts to look into areas of cooperation and mutual assistance in health care delivery matters. They emphasized the need for adequate education of their citizens on the importance of the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] brown card to minimize friction. The next tripartite meeting of the three border states is scheduled to be held in Zinder in the Republic of Niger in March next year.

#### **Kano Confirms 'Strange' Disease Outbreak**

*AB2409113690 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 23 Sep 90*

[Text] The Kano State Government has now confirmed the outbreak of a strange disease that killed more than 60 children at Majiya village in Ringing local government area. The state commissioner of information, who made the confirmation in Kano, apologized to the Nigerian Union of Journalists [NUJ] in Kano State for an earlier denial of the report. He said the denial was as a result of misinformation by some officials of the Ministry of Health trying to verify the situation. The commissioner commended the journalists for their efforts at informing the government about the existence of the disease.

Meanwhile, the state council of the NUJ has accepted the apology. In a statement in Kano, the union said the earlier denial of the disease had eroded their credibility and exposed them to undue implication by overzealous government officials. The union reminded government officials that journalists owe it a duty to be able to inform the government of problems facing the public. Reports from (Madjia) town indicate that the death toll as a result of the strange disease had risen from 60 last Friday to 67 pupils.



## Senegal

### \*Commentary Views Iraqi Invasion of Kuwait

#### \*Foreign Minister Reacts

90AF0705A Dakar LE SOLEIL in French  
24 Aug 90 p 3

[Interview with Senegalese foreign minister, Seydina Oumar Sy, by Ibrahima Mansour Mboup and Mouhamadou M. Dia: "Senegal Will Not Close Its Embassy in Kuwait"; date and place not given]

[Text] Bowing to UN recommendations and public opinion worldwide, Senegal decided to maintain its embassy in Kuwait City. This is one of the major disclosures made by Mr. Seydina Oumar Sy, minister of foreign affairs, during an informal interview on the conflicts in the Gulf and in Liberia. The head of Senegalese diplomacy recalled our country's position since the start of the conflict, which has been consistent and in compliance with international law. Senegal condemns the Iraqi aggression and supports Kuwait's legitimate government and His Majesty the Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Sabah without reservations.

Our country also fully stands by Saudi Arabia, as it is threatened by Iraqi troops. As far as Liberia is concerned, the Senegalese who are there have been brought together and are out of danger.

[LE SOLEIL] Mr. Minister, there are still speculations concerning Senegal's official position on the Iraqi-Kuwaiti conflict. What is your answer?

[Sy] First, we should point out that Senegal's position has been clear from the start. When Kuwait was invaded on 2 August, the entire world was watching the Arab League (whose ministers met in Cairo on August 3). In the evening, the Arab League condemned the Iraqi invasion and demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait. Before that, in the afternoon of 3 August, the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) had done the same at a meeting, which was also held in the Egyptian capital.

The Islamic Conference Organization (ICO) debated the same question the following day, 4 August. As instructed by the president of the Republic, I denounced on Senegal's behalf Iraq's aggression of Kuwait. And I reaffirmed the principles of inviolability of borders and peaceful settlement of disputes between states. The Senegalese delegation also expressed its support to the Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Sabah and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd.

If we did not feel it necessary to make a public statement, it was because we thought the United Nations remained the most appropriate framework for the most positive action. Besides, from the start the Security Council held meetings on the subject. We approved all its resolutions (660, 661, and 662) and we apply them, in particular the assets freeze and trade prohibition. However, for

humanitarian reasons, this freeze will not be extended to the Iraqi and Kuwaiti Embassies in Dakar.

As you can see, therefore, our position was clear and consistent from the start. Senegal wants to privilege the most positive way to settle the conflict. This also explains the absence of a communique, but it is a good thing that the people should be informed. Besides, our position was reflected and explained in the 11 August 1990 issue of LE SOLEIL. However, the Iraqi, Kuwaiti, and Saudi Embassies in Dakar were officially informed of Senegal's position from the start. I wish to reaffirm our solidarity with Saudi Arabia, as it is threatened by Iraqi troop movements observed in the neutral zone between Kuwait and the Wahhabi Kingdom.

[LE SOLEIL] Considering that Senegal will be host to the next ICO summit (the sixth conference), could it conceivably act as a mediator? As far as the ICO summit is concerned, are the concerns voiced here and there warranted?

[Sy] We believe that preparations are still being made to hold the ICO summit. Until then, we hope that, the situation will evolve so as to make it possible to hold the conference. At this stage, in my opinion, the only mediation that could have chances of succeeding should be an Arab one. This is why we welcome the offer of His Majesty King Hassan II who submitted to the parties involved a plan to settle the conflict. To the extent that it is able to do so, Senegal will support initiatives tending to a peaceful settlement.

[LE SOLEIL] Does the freeze of Kuwaiti assets have a negative effect on the development of the "ICO site" in Dakar?

[Sy] We are considering the matter and looking for a solution. We are optimistic. There is no great need to hurry.

[LE SOLEIL] Iraq has sent an ultimatum to the countries concerned, telling them to close their embassies in Kuwait and transfer them to Baghdad. What has the Senegalese Government decided?

[Sy] We support the resolutions of the Security Council that Iraq should reverse its decision. Senegal will not close its embassy in Kuwait. For humanitarian reasons, however, the chief of state has asked that the families of diplomats be evacuated whenever possible.

[LE SOLEIL] What about the Senegalese communities in Kuwait and in Iraq?

[Sy] There are 150 Senegalese in the area, 110 of whom are in Kuwait. According to available information, they are safe. In the present circumstances, we cannot disclose the measures taken to evacuate them. But with the help of friendly countries, all plans are considered. We must say loud and clear that blackmail through the taking of hostages is intolerable.



[LE SOLEIL] Does the Iraqi-Kuwaiti conflict have repercussions on the Senegalese-Mauritanian conflict?

[Sy] There have been no new developments in the Senegalese-Mauritanian conflict in the past few weeks. However, we must remain watchful.

[LE SOLEIL] How do you think this second Gulf conflict might end?

[Sy] The best way the conflict could end would be for Iraq to leave Kuwait, withdraw behind its borders, and comply with international law to settle all its disputes with its neighbors. The turn that events are taking is more disturbing.

[LE SOLEIL] What do you think of the debate that started among muftis, imams, and other Muslim theologians, concerning the conflict?

[Sy] All I can say is that, for Islam, the only legitimate form of rebellion is rebellion against oppression and tyranny. What Islam recommends when two Muslim states are at war is that they should be invited to cease hostilities. And if one of them refuses, the entire Umma should rise to fight that state. For the time being, Iraq is the country that is outlawed by the international community.

[LE SOLEIL] How would you assess the effects of the conflict within the Arab and Islamic world?

[Sy] The conflict has profoundly affected Arab solidarity. Great efforts will have to be made to restore Arab unity and, through it, Islamic solidarity.

[LE SOLEIL] If you don't mind, Mr. Minister, let us now consider the Liberian conflict. What is the fate of our compatriots who are still in Liberia?

[Sy] They are about 260. I have told the National Assembly that all necessary measures would be taken to ensure their safety and, if need be, their evacuation. When I made this statement, on instructions from the chief of state, we had sent someone from our embassy in Gambia to Conakry, to inquire about transportation costs to evacuate them. The offers made to us revolved around \$26,000. By the time our envoy reported to us, the figure had risen to \$100,000. Faced with this new demand and the deterioration of the situation there, we asked our honorary consul to bring the Senegalese together. This was done. They are now in a zone controlled by Prince Johnson. They are 300m from the harbor and 1,500m from the U.S. Embassy. They live in precarious conditions and it is extremely dangerous to get out. So far, we have had no death to deplore among the people brought together.

[LE SOLEIL] Senegal did not contribute to the peace-keeping force set up by ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States]. Why?

[Sy] Senegal is not a member of the Mediation Commission. That is why we did not send troops. Senegal does not want to say or do anything that could hamper the

ECOWAS force. But we may think that the situation on location will be difficult, as only two of the three parties to the conflict have welcomed the force. And have said so. The third party said it will shoot. Senegal also believes that, in the future, a decision as serious as sending troops should be made only by all chiefs of state. But it's done now, and Senegal will say no more.

[LE SOLEIL] But don't you think that a foreign intervention is necessary to stop the massacres in Liberia?

[Sy] We understand fully the motivations that presided over the sending of the ECOWAS force to stop the massacres and consider an African solution. But this is the first time such a force is sent. It should not end in failure. However, in the case of Liberia, the principle of noninterference in internal affairs was overruled in the name of subregional peace and because someone had to stop the useless killings. We shall leave it to jurists to argue the case.

#### **\*Gulf Cooperation Said Destroyed**

90AF0705B Dakar SUD HEBDO in French  
16 Aug 90 pp 1, 8

[Article by Sidy Gaye: "Tempting Fate"]

[Text] The dodging ability and surprise effect that have already enabled Saddam Hussein to swallow the Kuwaiti territory without meeting any opposition are about to give him a far more dazzling victory in the extraordinary power struggle that, for two weeks now, has been opposing Baghdad on the one hand, the United States, and some of their Western and Arab allies on the other. Many weeks before he literally gobbled up the Kuwaiti territory, Saddam Hussein had neutralized all of his immediate neighbors. Iran to begin with, which he had fought for eight long years and to which he suddenly proposed last April to resume peace talks, going so far as to send aid to his former enemies, sorely afflicted by an earthquake.

For their part, Saudi Arabia and then Bahrain were offered a nonaggression pact, which they hurried to sign. Kuwait was overlooked on purpose. As can be seen now, it resulted in a (temporary?) loss of sovereignty. The stratagem that was tried and tested against Iraq's age-old Persian enemy and that enabled Baghdad to modernize, overequip, and sponsor its war effort with the help of its victims (Gulf monarchies) and enemies (Soviets and Westerners) of the moment is now being used again under our eyes, to serve the same Machiavellian purpose.

At a time when an extraordinary military armada is deployed on Saudi territory, to answer threats against the Wahhabi Kingdom, Baghdad chose to play against the clock after opening in passing a new and more dangerous front.

Drawing all the lessons of the fear, if not the hesitations, shown by some leaders after the invasion of Kuwait, and of the psychology of the Arab masses, the Iraqi diplomacy initially took advantage of the Cairo summit to

cast a first veil on its treachery by exposing the U.S. intervention on Arab land to public condemnation.

Saddam Hussein, the Ba'thist with secular tendencies, then took a ringside seat and summoned all Arabs and Muslims to save Mecca, the tomb of the prophet and Jerusalem from U.S.-Zionist occupation. But, as the Arab world also has its non-Muslims, he also appealed to Arab "honor" and "dignity," touching in passing all nationalistic fibers and proposing a vague "Iraqi-Kuwaiti settlement" in exchange for Israel's withdrawal from Palestine, the withdrawal of Syrian troops from Lebanon, and the replacement of U.S. "imperialists" by an inter-Arab force...

This botched up statement, which mixed artificial associations and repudiations, still had some effect on the masses as well as on an Arab elite long frustrated by a series of humiliations, deprivations, and injustices for which the armies that are now facing the Iraqi troops bear a heavy responsibility.

This is certainly the most fearsome of the weapons, which Saddam Hussein is now refurbishing. Contrasting with its French Exocet missiles (which might be turned off course or intercepted, or might fail to hit their targets if the latter were warned), with its perfectly vulnerable Soviet tanks, and with its thousands of soldiers (who might die in intensive bombing), Baghdad has seized the minds of a gullible public opinion—gullible because silenced and under-informed for too long, to the point of not knowing its own fate.

Exit Kuwait and its largess of yesterday. Forty thousand Jordanians have already volunteered to battle the "imperialists" and the "Zionists." In Algiers, Tunis, Nouakchott, Sanaa, Tripoli, Khartoum, and Baghdad, fascinated masses display portraits and Iraqi flags, with repeated calls for a general mobilization to ensure the survival of the Arab nation, without regard to its institutional framework, geographic border, much less its leadership, values, or internal doctrine.

Worse still, some governments (Algiers, Tunis, etc.), among the best informed on the situation in the Gulf, manage (willingly) to pick the wrong target and relegate the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait to the background, as long as this satisfies the lower instincts of the average citizen, cleverly flattered from Baghdad. We are thus witnessing the rampant triumph of a revived totalitarianism, the least drawback of which is that it will not tolerate any specific local character nor agree to any political plurality. The extermination of 5,000 Iraqi Kurds foreshadows massacres of the Hassania and Berbers...

For the good cause, the Arab world, which had already experienced all sorts of quarrels and divisions before desperately and belatedly hanging on to the shaky concept of subregional ensembles, is thus trying to force its fate by first breaking loose from its moorings. The Gulf Cooperation Council has been shattered under the boot of the Iraqi invader. The Arab Cooperation Council has been torn beyond repair by the Iraqi-Egyptian power struggle. The

Arab Maghreb Union is in tatters, divided as it is between the Moroccan commitment, the Libyan-Mauritanian dissidence, and the Algerian-Tunisian hesitations followed by abandon. In other words, no matter how the Gulf crisis ends, the fabric of Arab relations has already been deeply rent. It would be a miracle if a single generation of leaders could manage to repair it in years to come.

Is not this already huge mess the most perfect illustration of the advantage there is in getting people involved in, and then responsible for their own fate?

Does not the Iraqi "hold-up" underline all the advantages of shared prosperity? At any rate, it proves that the world is still far from fulfilling its aspirations for peace and harmony. The U.S.-Soviet thaw is (alas) only a minor condition for worldwide detente. The 120 armed conflicts that mankind has known since the end of World War II have taken place in the Third World. If the Machiavelli of Baghdad has one merit, it is to have reminded us all that no one can be safe on earth as long as political or economic power can be absolute and as long as its usurpation can be tolerated or condoned anywhere in the world.

Think of Liberia....

#### **Diouf Warns Opposition Against Elections 'Sabotage'**

*AB2409175990 Dakar PANA in French 1510 GMT  
20 Sep 90*

[Text] Dakar, 20 Sep (APS-SEN/PANA)—Mr. Abdou Diouf, the Senegalese head of state, warned all those who will try to "sabotage" the upcoming rural and municipal elections scheduled to take place in Senegal in November. Referring to opposition political parties that are reportedly trying to boycott these elections and disrupt them, President Diouf said: "I will not let you do it."

Mr. Diouf, who was speaking today in Dakar at the opening of the second session of the School of the Socialist Party (ruling party), of which he is the secretary general, said that to this end he had given the necessary directives to the ministers concerned to take the necessary measures so that the elections take place without any hitch. "I asked all the ministers to take the necessary measures that will enable the electorate to perform their civic duty without any obstacle," Mr. Diouf emphasized, adding: "We will not let the incidents that took place in 1988 occur again."

Talking about a possible boycott of the elections by the opposition parties, President Diouf said: "If the opposition parties should choose not to take part in the elections, I would regret it and take note of it, but the democratic process will go on." In the opinion of President Diouf, the Socialist Party and the other parties "should cultivate the need to talk to one another in order to respond to the aspirations of the people."

"Political debate should touch on all aspects of national life," he said, adding that "in a democratic society, there is a majority that governs and an opposition that opposes." On this issue, he recalled his commitment to begin "frank discussions with all political parties without any preconditions on the state of democracy in Senegal, as well as ways and means to make it progress."

"In the same way the Socialist Party would like to see the state media open up more to the other parties, but while maintaining respect for institutions," the Senegalese head of state further said. He expressed the wish that private and party newspapers "will continue to play their indispensable role under the same conditions" because, according to him, the private newspapers render a service to everybody by expressing differing viewpoints.

Touching on the economic situation in the country, President Diouf put special emphasis on the importance of savings. To this end, he made an urgent appeal to all Senegalese, especially traders, businessmen, and militants of his party to deposit their assets in Senegalese banks. President Diouf called on those of his compatriots who have money in foreign banks to repatriate them to contribute to the development of the country. "We must develop our country by relying on ourselves," he added.

### Sierra Leone

#### Nigerian Bombers To Cut Off NPFL Supplies

AB2109163190 Paris AFP in English 1404 GMT  
21 Sep 90

[Text] Freetown, Sept 21 (AFP)—A squadron of Nigerian fighters was due to arrive in Freetown on Friday to prepare for attacks on Liberian rebel positions, military sources said here. The sources, close to the peace-keeping forces sent by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), said "about six" Nigerian aircraft were expected to take part in bombing missions on Liberia.

The aim is to cut off arms supplies from Libya to Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) rebels who are currently fighting a breakaway rebel faction led by former NPFL military chief Prince Johnson and the ECOWAS force sent into Liberia last month.

The sources said Nigeria's aircraft were more sophisticated than Ghana's Italian-made MB 339 ground attack fighters, used last weekend to bomb rebel artillery positions. The Ghanaian aircraft also bombed Robertsfield, Liberia's only international airport, 55 kilometers (35 miles) east of Monrovia, where arms were being flown in by Burkina Faso and Libya.

The sources said the bombing of the airport "demoralized Taylor", prompting the rebel leader's decision to agree to talks with Mr. Johnson about ways to end the bloody nine-month civil war. But the sources, who did

not trust Mr. Taylor, said Nigeria, as Liberia's "big brother" in the region, would use its German-French aircraft to block arms supply routes. They did not specify planned targets, but said the planes would probably remain in the region for one or two weeks.

Meanwhile, a Nigerian and Ghanaian battalion, totalling more than 1,000 men, were waiting at the Freetown port to set sail for Monrovia aboard Nigerian and Ghanaian vessels.

Troops from Ghana, Nigeria, the Gambia, Guinea and Sierra Leone make up the 5,000-strong peacekeeping force.

#### ECOWAS Sends Envoys To Taylor, Johnson

AB2409191090 Paris AFP in English 1903 GMT  
24 Sep 90

[Excerpts] Monrovia, Sept 24 (AFP)—A military leader of Liberia's main rebel group and the country's Presidential Guard have agreed to hold talks here Tuesday on the practical application of a ceasefire, they told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. Colonel James Freeman, commander of the Presidential Guard holding out in the Presidential Mansion in central Monrovia, met Albert Paye, commander of the rebel unit besieging the mansion, at about 1600 GMT. [passage omitted]

Col. Freeman told AFP that the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] forces were assembled at the harbor about six kilometers (four miles) away. Also absent was any sign of the other rebel group, the Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia headed by Prince Johnson, a splinter group which broke away from the NPFL.

Meanwhile, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) said in Freetown that it has sent two envoys to the two rebel leaders in a bid to get them to peace talks in the Sierra Leonean capital as early as Friday.

ECOWAS officials said the envoys would plead with Mr. Taylor and Mr. Johnson "to maintain the ceasefire currently in operation and work within the climate for a final end to the conflict." The officials said they were "very optimistic" that the two rebel leaders would "accept the peace overtures as both men have signaled their willingness to end the fighting and work for peace."

African diplomats here confirmed that "the chances of peace in Liberia are very high." But they dismissed as "unrealistic and unacceptable" Mr. Taylor's declaration Sunday that his organization would hold an election next month, adding that such statements could "further complicate the new mood for peace."

Both ECOMOG General Arnold Quainoo and his new field commander, Major-General Joshua Dogonyaro, were scheduled to hold "a strategic meeting" in Freetown early Tuesday before leaving for Monrovia.

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